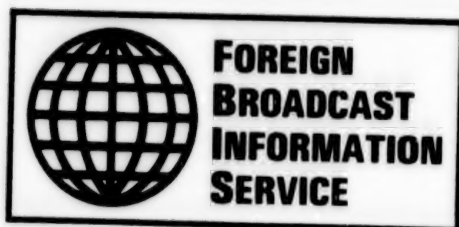


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# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

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Tuesday  
17 November 1987

**COMPLETED**

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# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-87-221

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## Japan

**Foreign Minister Uno, USSR's Rogachev Meet**  
*OW171243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT*  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO—The Soviet Union Tuesday failed to pin down an exact date for an expected visit to Tokyo by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze for a regular bilateral meeting with his Japanese counterpart Sosuke Uno, a Foreign Ministry official said.

In a meeting with Uno during a two-day Japan-Soviet working-level consultation that ended here the same day, Igor Rogachev, Soviet delegation leader, agreed that Shevardnadze should come to Tokyo this year.

But he said he could not offer a date at present because the Soviet side must prepare for a planned visit to Moscow next year by U.S. President Ronald Reagan after Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev visits Washington next month.

But the official quoted Rogachev as saying that Shevardnadze wants to meet with Uno "in the near future."

Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed that the next bilateral foreign ministers' meeting is to be held within this year in Tokyo.

Uno expressed understanding about the Soviet difficulties in naming a date for Shevardnadze's Tokyo visit, adding that Shevardnadze would like to meet him as early as possible.

He asked Rogachev to convey the message to Gorbachev that Japan also hopes for a visit by the Soviet party secretary and a meeting between him and Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita after the bilateral foreign ministers' meeting.

Rogachev said a summit meeting will need full preparations so it will bring fruitful results.

Uno welcomed the upcoming elimination of INF and expressed his hope for further efforts by the U.S. and the Soviet Union to cut strategic arms and other weapons.

Rogachev praised Takeshita and Uno for showing a positive posture toward improving Soviet-Japanese relations and said the Soviet side will make utmost efforts to improve the "cooled" bilateral relations.

Uno expressed a strong desire to have better and stabilized relations with the Soviet Union, an important neighbor, through conclusion of a peace treaty.

But he said such a treaty presupposes the return to Japan of the Soviet-held northern islands off Hokkaido.

Japanese officials at the working-level talks said the bilateral relations have expanded more or less smoothly in economic, trade and cultural fields, but no development has been witnessed in the northern territorial issue.

Japan claims sovereignty over the four islands from both historical and legal points of view.

The Soviets, agreeing to expanded political and working-level contacts between the two countries, said, however, that Japan's proposal to make the territorial issue a precondition for the improvement of relations has no prospect of making any headway.

They insisted that both nations should concentrate on common points in order to advance relations.

The Soviet side warned that the expansion of ties has been stalled recently by what they called Japan's "anti-Soviet" campaign and trade restrictions.

Japan expressed concern over Soviet military buildup in the Far East and asked that its forces be cut back and removed from the northern islands.

The Soviets said the military buildup is a domestic matter and expressed concern over military operations by the U.S. and its allies near the Soviet border.

Japan asked for an expansion of family grave visits by Japanese with family members buried in Soviet-held territory and that the 15 places vacated by "retiring" Soviet workers at the Japanese Embassy in Moscow be filled.

**Parliamentary Group Meets Soviet UN Envoy**  
*OW170449 Tokyo KYODO in English 0427 GMT*  
17 Nov 87

[Text] New York, Nov. 16 KYODO—Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Aleksandr Belonogov told a delegation from Japanese parliamentary group Monday that Moscow would welcome visit to the Soviet Union by members of the group.

Susumu Nikaido, leader of the mission, proposed that he should visit the Soviet Union as head of such a mission next year and said he hoped to meet Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, mission officials said.

Nikaido, former vice president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, is currently on a six-day visit to the United States heading the six-member group sent by the Diet members' friendship league for the U.N.

The inter-party league, which comprises 237 Diet members, was formed last year to mark the 30th anniversary of Japan's membership of the U.N. There are no members of the Japan Communist Party in the group.

In the meeting with Belonogov, Nikaido said Japan wants to see the Iran-Iraq war ended as soon as possible, and requested the Soviet Union cooperate in efforts to resolve the conflict.

In reply, Belonogov emphasized his country's readiness to cooperate in a just solution to the Mideast issue, while adding that the situation is at a delicate stage at present.

The Soviet U.N. envoy, referring to a negotiated solution of hostilities between Iran and Iraq, said a truce proposal by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is still being pursued.

**Takeshita To Address Diet on 20 November**  
*OW131253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT*  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO—The government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) decided Friday to convene the 111th extraordinary Diet session next Friday for a 16-day term, party sources said.

On the opening day of the session, Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is scheduled to make a policy speech in both houses of the Diet, his first since he took office a week ago.

Representatives of opposition parties will question the government in the lower house on November 30 and December 1 and in the upper house on December 1 and 2.

Deliberations of the extraordinary session will center on measures to ease land prices, which are skyrocketing, mainly in the metropolitan areas, sources said.

In response to demands from the opposition camp, the LDP will also be ready to open the budget committees of both houses for one day sessions each.

**Takeshita Meets British Parliamentarians**  
*OW162007 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT*  
16 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita pledged Monday Japan will further expand its domestic market centering on increasing public works projects, officials said.

Takeshita made the remark during a 20-minute meeting with a British parliamentary delegation led by Baron Rippon who paid Takeshita a courtesy call at the prime minister's official residence.

Rippon urged Takeshita to make efforts to develop friendly relations between the two countries despite minor problems such as Japan's tax on Scotch whiskies from Britain.

Takeshita in reply said he puts great importance on relations Japan maintains with Britain and other members of the European Community, adding he will seek a solution to the tariff on whiskies.

The delegation arrived in Tokyo Sunday for a week-long visit to Japan at the invitation of heads of both houses of the Diet.

**Bank Official Lauds Reagan's Deficit Moves**  
*OW170227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0204 GMT*  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO—A senior official of the Bank of Japan (BOJ) said Tuesday he welcomes U.S. President Ronald Reagan's efforts to reduce the federal budget deficit in a way to restore the competitiveness to U.S. firms and support the dollar's value.

Akira Nambara, director of the BOJ's Research and Statistics Department, told a breakfast meeting at a Tokyo hotel that it would be a dramatic improvement if the U.S. could succeed in cutting the fiscal deficit by 70 billion dollars in two years.

White House and Congressional leaders are currently holding talks on reducing the budget shortfall and the talks are said to be in the final stage.

Nambara said that as a nation running a large trade surplus Japan wishes to keep its interest rates low and if possible make them even lower.

But in order to keep interest rates low, stability in prices is vital and the central bank will continue its prudent monetary policy by closely watching price movements, he said.

Nambara said the current interest rate differential between the U.S. and Japan is sufficient enough to attract Japanese investment in the U.S.

Nambara said following the crash of Wall Street stock prices last month the Japanese central bank tried to avoid pessimism in the market and short-term interest rates drifted lower.

He said the major nations then conducted market intervention to support the dollar's value based on the Louvre accord reached last February as a lower dollar will increase the costs of U.S. industry and decrease the U.S. competitive edge.

Nambara said it is a "very dangerous" policy to leave the dollar drifting down and to rely on the dollar's fall to correct the trade imbalance.

The meeting was sponsored by the Research Institute for Japanese Economy headed by Kazuo Aichi, a representative of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

**Offer Made To Solve Farm Dispute With U.S.**  
*OW170213 Tokyo KYODO in English 0120 GMT*  
*17 Nov 87*

[Text] Washington, Nov. 16 KYODO—Japan made a fresh offer Monday in an attempt to reach agreement with the United States on the question of Japan's so-called "residual import restrictions" on 12 farm products.

The two sides arranged to meet again in Washington in the next few days, Japanese officials said.

The 90-minute session took place between Nobuo Matsunaga, Japanese ambassador to Washington, and Clayton Yeutter, U.S. trade representative, at Yeutter's office in the U.S. capital, they said.

It was also attended by Hideo Maki, director general of the Economic Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and Michael B. Smith, deputy U.S. trade representative.

Emerging from the meeting, Maki told reporters, "We cannot say anything about the talks, nor can we comment on future prospects."

But Yeutter disclosed to reporters that the Japanese side presented a specific offer to help solve the current impasse and that the U.S. is now studying the fresh offer, but declined to elaborate.

The fresh Japanese proposal centers on liberalizing the imports of seven items, including processed cheese, which were among 10 items identified by a panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as violating free trade principles, informed sources said.

The latest development is interpreted as a good sign by the Japanese side since it is a radical departure from Washington's stiff call for a clear-cut liberalization schedule for all 12 items, they said.

Japan's offer also calls for expanding import quotas for two other items in addition to the import liberalization if the U.S. agrees to withdraw its complaint filed with GATT and to settle the farm trade dispute through bilateral talks, the sources said.

The plan is designed to prevent a GATT general session, due to open on December 1, from adopting a recommendation calling on Japan to liberalize the import of 10 of the 12 items. The multinational GATT panel was set up at Washington's request.

**Agriculture Minister's View**  
*OW170425 Tokyo KYODO in English 0356 GMT*  
*17 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO—The latest high-level Japan-U.S. session on the question of liberalizing the imports of 12 Japanese farm products indicates U.S. readiness to have bilateral negotiations on the thorny issue, the Japanese agriculture minister said Tuesday.

"You can think both sides have sat at the negotiating table," said Takashi Sato, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

"But we can't say at this moment whether they (Japanese negotiators) are carrying" a liberalization offer with them, he told reporters after a regular cabinet meeting.

He was commenting on the meeting in Washington Monday between Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga and U.S. trade representative Clayton Yeutter.

Sato suggested, however, that the two nations are studying Japan's specific offer that includes partial lifting of import restrictions.

"We are working seriously right now (on the proposal)," he added.

**Tamura Proposes Trade Talks With G-7 Ministers**  
*OW170407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0320 GMT*  
*17 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 17 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hajime Tamura proposed a conference Tuesday with his counterparts in six other leading industrialized democracies—the United States, Canada, West Germany, Britain, France, and Italy—and the European Community (EC) to discuss development of trade through coordinated policies.

Tamura told reporters after a cabinet meeting he hopes the trade ministers' conference will be held prior to an annual summit of the Group of Seven (G-7) nations in Toronto, Canada, next June.

He quoted West German Economics Minister Martin Bangemann as welcoming the proposal.

Tamura said he hoped the Reagan administration would carry out a pledge in the Louvre accord of the G-7 in February to help bring exchange rates into equilibrium by reducing the huge U.S. budget deficit.

"Japan, together with West Germany in making large tax cuts, has implemented a large-scale economic stimulus package to expand domestic demand to comply with American wishes," Tamura said.



He will raise the proposed conference in a scheduled meeting with U.S. Commerce Secretary C. William Verity, who is to arrive in Tokyo Wednesday for his first official visit to Japan.

**Panel Urges Financial Market Liberalization**  
*OW160245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 16 Nov 87*

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 16 KYODO—An advisory panel has recommended full-scale liberalization of Japan's financial market by allowing banks and brokerage houses to move into each other's markets, officials said Monday.

They said a subcommittee of the Financial System Council, an advisory body to the Finance Minister, drew up a set of recommendations recently to implement a Japanese version of Britain's "Big Bang."

Panel members warned that failure to carry out a thorough liberalization of the nation's financial and capital markets would accelerate a "hollowing out" of the Japanese financial system.

The domestic financial market is witnessing a massive flight of surplus funds to the United States in quest of higher returns.

The subcommittee on the financial system will submit the report December 4 to a general meeting of the council, which will set up several special panels next year to tackle outstanding issues.

The subcommittee's recommendations also include removing a barrier between long-term and short-term finance, enabling nontrust banks to advance into the trust banking business and promoting the switch of mutual loan and savings banks to commercial banks.

The report, prepared by University of Tokyo Professor Emeritus Ryuichiro Tate and other subcommittee members, marks the latest attempt by a leading industrial country to open up its financial market.

The ministry, under reappointed Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, faces a crucial tug-of-war between banks and securities houses, which have been the main players in the Japanese equity and bond markets as well as in major overseas financial centers, analysts said.

Under pressure from the U.S., Japan sharply eased its curbs on its financial and capital markets under then Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita—now prime minister—in 1984.

But both Japanese and foreign monetary experts argue Tokyo still has a long way to go in fully liberalizing its market.

**Mongolia**

**Molomjamts Report Hails October Revolution**  
*OW160857 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1457 GMT 6 Nov 87*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Nov (MONTSAME)—A solemn meeting of party, state, and public organizations, and representatives of Ulaanbaatar working people, devoted to the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, has been held here at the Central Palace of Culture of Mongolian Trade Unions.

At 1500 the gathering warmly welcomed the appearance in the Presidium of D. Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, and other party and government leaders; V.S. Konarygin, first deputy chief of the RSFSR State Agro-Industrial Committee and deputy chairman of the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society, who heads the Soviet delegation; [words indistinct] K. Ye. Fomichenko, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the MPR.

L. Lantu, first secretary of the Ulaanbaatar City MPRP Committee, opened the solemn meeting with an address.

The state anthems of the MPR and USSR were played.

D. Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, delivered a report at the solemn meeting on the Great October Socialist Revolution and the revolutionary renewal of the world.

Comrade D. Molomjamts emphasized: During October 1917 the working class and working people of Russia accomplished a great feat in world history by overthrowing the power of the capitalists and landlords. The Bolshevik Party was the inspiration and organizer of the October Revolution while Vladimir Ilich Lenin was its leader.

The October Revolution was the most prominent event of the 20th century. It opened a new era in mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism. The October Revolution marked the triumph of the long-lasting teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

D. Molomjamts noted that the solemn meeting in the Kremlin devoted to the 70th anniversary of Great October made an enormous impression on us. The report of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the solemn meeting is at the center of world attention. This report represents an extremely important document of enormous theoretical and political significance in which a deep and objective historical analysis is made of all stages of the 70-year development of the land of soviets, and in which the heroic struggle and titanic feat of the Soviet peoples' creative labor are revealed and the fundamental tasks of expanding the restructuring process are set forth. The

report generalized the key problems of the dynamics of development of all component parts of the world revolutionary process and analyzed the fundamental problems of contemporary international life, particularly the questions of war and peace, on the basis of a new political thinking.

D. Molomjamts stressed that the land of soviets is honorably continuing the cause of October and confidently striding in the vanguard of social progress and dwelt in detail on the most important historic stages of the Soviet Union. He emphasized that the CPSU elaborated the theory and political course of restructuring after weighing the state of Soviet society. The restructuring that has unfolded in the USSR encompasses all spheres of society. Restructuring is not a manifestation of the weakness of socialism or a retreat from it. It is a demonstration of development of socialism and of its vitality and advantages.

The Soviet economy is evolving and developing, as are the social policies. The policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state is aimed at turning democracy, glasnost, openness, criticism, and self-criticism into the motivating force of socialism to raise the initiative and responsibility of the masses. Glasnost serves to strengthen socialism and a healthy climate in social morality.

Restructuring began at the party's initiative and is proceeding under its guidance. Restructuring enjoys the support of the working people and has become a vitally important matter for them.

The CPSU and the Soviet people continue to stand firmly at the apex of the new era and the new tasks, D. Molomjamts said.

The establishment and consolidation of the world socialist system is the major result of October on an international scale. The community of fraternal countries is its nucleus. Real socialism as a world movement comes out as the leading force of social progress and reliable bulwark of peace, democracy, and freedom.

Presently profound structural changes are occurring in all spheres of the social life of socialist countries and their development is intensifying.

The coordinated policy of the fraternal countries of the socialist community in the international arena and the very existence and strengthening of the power of world socialism serve as a guarantee for the successes of revolutionary and democratic forces in the struggle against imperialism and war and for social liberation, peace, and democracy, D. Molomjamts stressed.

D. Molomjamts continued: The first appeal of Soviet power to the people [passage indistinct] which is next after Europe as a nuclear missile springboard for a first strike. In his July 1986 Vladivostok speech M.S. Gorbachev proposed and in his replies to the Indonesian

newspaper *Merdeka* he developed a program in which a package of realistic ways is outlined for solving the problem of ensuring Asian security.

The MPR's proposal to establish a mechanism excluding the use of force in relations between states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean lies completely within the framework of this program, D. Molomjamts declared.

All the historic successes and achievements of the Mongolian people's revolution [words indistinct] by Great October Revolution. Under the leadership of their tested vanguard, the MPRP, our people, going hand in hand with the motherland of October, have achieved a historic leap from feudalism to socialism, bypassing the capitalist system.

Mongolia in the eighties is a true socialist country solving the task of completing socialist construction. The level of development that has been reached in our society and its immediate prospects demand the postulation and realization of even broader tasks in the sphere of the party's economic and social policies. Problems of strengthening the economy and dynamically increasing public production are at the center of the party's economic policy. The paramount task of the MPR's social and economic development lies in raising efficiency and quality and improving on this basis the living standards of the working people, D. Molomjamts noted.

The report dwelt in detail on Mongolian-Soviet relations and stressed the enormous significance of the regular meetings and talks between Comrades J. Batmonh and M.S. Gorbachev for the development of the Leninist friendship and all-around cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

The working people of Mongolia are meeting the glorious 70th anniversary of the October Revolution in a worthy way. The collectives of joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises, which were the first experiments in establishing inter-state property, took the most active part in socialist competition in honor of the jubilee.

The Mongolian people, who are fulfilling the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress are augmenting the country's economic and spiritual potential with their creative labor. The Soviet Union has rendered and continues to render all-around assistance and support to our country aimed at accelerating social and economic development and at raising the material welfare and cultural level of the Mongolian people. The freedom and independence of the MPR and successful construction of socialism in our country are the inspiring fruit of the inviolable Leninist friendship and all-around cooperation with the motherland of the October Revolution. [passage indistinct]

A speech was then delivered at the solemn meeting by K. Ye. Fomichenko, USSR ambassador to the MPR. Dwelling on the multifaceted aspects of the traditional fraternal

friendship and close cooperation, the ambassador reported that at this time the leaders of our two fraternal parties, Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and J. Batmonh, are meeting in the Kremlin. This news was greeted with applause.

Mongolia was the first country in the world in which the basic ideas and principles of a noncapitalist development to socialism were implemented in practice. In the ensuing years Soviet-Mongolian friendship, which was the first historic form of implementation of proletarian internationalism, withstood the tests of time, was strengthened and tempered in the joint struggle of the peoples of both countries for peace and socialism, and became a vivid example of international relations of a new type. The firm alliance of the CPSU and MPRP invariably was and remains the basic, guiding, and organizing force of Soviet-Mongolian cooperation, Comrade K.Ye. Fomichenko said.

A festive concert given by masters of the arts followed the solemn meeting.

The solemn meeting and concert were relayed over Mongolian radio and television.

**Namsray, Altangerel Attend Congress**  
*OW160541 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1445 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Summary from poor reception] Ulaanbaatar, 11 Nov (MONTSAME)—“The Fifth Congress of the Mongolian Journalists Union today began its work in the MPR State Academic Opera and Ballet Theater. Participating in the work of the Congress are 184 delegates.” An official of the International Organization of Journalists and N. A. Burym, secretary of the Board of the USSR Union of Journalists, as well as representatives of Bulgarian, Romanian, and other journalists organizations, were present at the congress.

“T. Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; B. Altangerel, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers; T. Gotob, secretary of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; and L. Lantu, first secretary of Ulaanbaatar city party committee were present at the congress.”

**Transportation Minister Honored by Award**  
*OW160553 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian*  
1434 GMT 6 Nov 87

[From the 6 November Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Nov (MONTSAME)—*Unen* carries a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium in accordance with which Dogoyon Yondonsuren, MPR Minister of Transportation, has been awarded the Order of the Red Labor Banner for many years of fruitful service in party and state organs and in connection with his 50th birthday.

### Correction to Batmonh Magazine Interview

The following correction pertains to the item headlined “MONTSAME Cites Batmonh Magazine Interview” published in the 10 November East Asia *Daily Report*, pp 11-13: Page 12, column two, paragraph two, line one: Joint Mongolian-Soviet enterprises such as the “Erdenet” Copper and Molybdenum Mining and Concentrating Combine, the “Mongolsovtsvetmet” [Mongolian-Soviet nonferrous metals] Association, and the “Ulaanbaatar Railway” joint stock company [aktsionernoye obshchestvo] have a great national economic impact on our country. We intend to develop this form of cooperation in the future.

Our specialists are... (supplying name of joint nonferrous metals enterprise and vernacular for “joint stock company”)

### North Korea

**Daily Says U.S. ‘Must’ Accede to Proposal**  
*SK170444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT*  
17 Nov 87

[“The United States Must Immediately Accede to DPRK's Proposal for Disarmament Negotiations.”—KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—If the U.S. rulers truly want detente and peace on the Korean peninsula, it should immediately respond to our proposal for disarmament negotiations in keeping with the demand of the times and the desire of the people, declares *Nodong Sinmun* Tuesday.

It is months since the DPRK Government advanced a new momentous proposal for a drastic phased arms reduction in the North and the South in July.

The U.S. rulers, however, have hurled malicious slanders at this proposal and the measure taken by the DPRK, branding them as a “camouflaged peace offensive.” furthermore, they answered them with a new plot to perpetuate the U.S. troops' occupation of South Korea and reinforce the aggression forces.

The paper says in a signed article:

The U.S. imperialists are working to perpetuate their troops' occupation of South Korea, building up their forces and stepping up war preparations at a time when we advanced a most reasonable and practical disarmament proposal and are making patient efforts to carry it into effect. This is an undisguised challenge to our peace overtures.

The daily stresses:

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who increase the tension on the Korean peninsula. With no subterfuge or sophism can the U.S. rulers evade the blame for it.



If a durable peace is to be preserved on the Korean peninsula, the U.S. and the South Korean authorities should immediately accede to our fair peace initiatives and take measures to reduce the armed forces in South Korea and withdraw the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons.

**Paper Views Reagan's 'Human Rights Diplomacy'**  
*SK171018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT*  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—“Human rights diplomacy” and “defence of human rights” on the lips of Reagan are a false preach.

As long as the United States remains imperialism, its aggressive nature will never change.

*Nodong Sinmun* states this in a signed article Tuesday entitled “U.S. imperialism Is Chief Violator of Human Rights.”

The paper says:

We should not entertain any illusion or expectation as to U.S. imperialism. We should heighten vigilance against it and should not cease to fight against its aggression and interference even a moment.

Reagan's “human rights diplomacy” is an offspring of a serious crisis caused by the U.S. policy of overseas expansion.

This diplomacy is, in essence, aimed at concealing and justifying the aggressive nature of the United States, lulling the growing anti-American sentiments of people the world over and vilifying communism with a view to holding off the influence of socialist countries and justifying its interference in the internal affairs of other countries. This is a sinister ruse to attain under the veil of “human rights” the aggressive objective which cannot be achieved by the policy of strength.

South Korea is the typical place where the hypocrisy of the U.S. “human rights diplomacy” finds glaring manifestation. South Korea is the land where human rights are trampled underfoot most harshly in the world.

If it is true that “human rights diplomacy” is the “hardcore” of the U.S. foreign policy and sanctions should be taken against a country violating human rights, its first target should be South Korea. However, the United States is actively backing South Korea, far from taking sanctions against it.

The United States is the manipulator of and accomplice in violation of human rights in South Korea.

If the South Korean people are to take back the lost human and civil rights, they should get the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea and liquidate the U.S. colonial fascist rule.

**Papers on U.S. Deployments During Olympics**  
*SK140457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT*  
14 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists have planned to deploy a carrier unit in the East Sea of Korea, an AWACS plane above South Korea and the long-distance attack plane “F-111” in South Korea during the 24th Olympic games, according to a testimony of the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific forces which is recorded in the minutes of a secret hearing at the defense committee of the U.S. House Appropriations Committee.

In a signed commentary *Nodong Sinmun* today says:

This shows how recklessly the U.S. imperialists are scheming to use the 24th Olympics to step up war preparations in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are stirring up a row for the alleged “security of the Olympics”, afraid of the consequences of their scheme to hold the Olympics single-handedly in South Korea dead set against the DPRK's fair proposal for co-hosting the Olympics.

With no pretext of the “security of the Olympics” can the U.S. imperialists cover their criminal machinations to exploit the 24th Olympics to step up preparations for another war in Korea.

Their scheme to extensively reinforce their armed forces of aggression in South Korea and turn the sky, sea and land into barracks on the pretext of the 24th Olympics fully reveals their wicked nature as warmaniacs who do not hesitate to take any means to attain their objective.

In a signed commentary *Minju Choson* emphasizes that the olympics is a sacred sports festival, not an exhibition of new-type weapons nor war games for aggression and plunder. The United States must give up their machinations to complete their preparations for war under the pretext of the Olympics, says the paper.

**U.S., South Simulate Northward Invasion**  
*SK150910 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT*  
15 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—The “Chong-yong” unit of the South Korean puppet naval force and a unit of the U.S. imperialist armed forces of aggression held Friday a joint river-crossing exercise simulating northward invasion in the coastal area of the western sector of the front, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They staged an operation for "Capturing Targets" on the coast of the northern half of the country by mobilizing warships, planes and different arms, which fully shows the frantic nature of the maniacs in the preparations for war against the North.

This provocative war exercise is no more than a desperate attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique to divert elsewhere the attention of the people aspiring after independence, democracy and reunification and aggravate North-South confrontation and tension under the pretext of fictitious "threat from the North" so as to extend the colonial military fascist ruling system.

With no pretext can they deceive the people who have long given them the back [as received].

**Kim Yong-nam Meets Outgoing Soviet Envoy**  
*SK171032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT*  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam today met and conversed with Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea, who paid a farewell call on him.

Kim Yong-nam gave a luncheon for the ambassador.

**Premier Yi Kun-mo Returns From PRC**  
*SK141505 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT*  
14 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—Premier Yi Kun-mo of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his party flew back home today after paying an official goodwill visit to China upon the invitation of the government of the People's Republic of China.

They were met at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Minister of Railways Pak Yong-sok, Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Ui-chun and other officials concerned.

Zhang Tingyen, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, and his embassy officials were also present.

**Polish Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit**  
*SK160607 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0544 GMT*  
16 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—Marian Orzechowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, arrived in Pyongyang today for an official goodwill visit to Korea at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He and his entourage were met at the airport by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, officials concerned and Polish Ambassador to Korea Mieczyslaw Dedo.

Papers in Pyongyang today carry editorial articles in welcome of the friendly envoy of the Polish people visiting Korea with the feelings of fraternal friendship.

The Korean visit of Comrade Marian Orzechowski will be an important occasion in further developing and strengthening the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries, says *Nodong Sinmun*.

Minju Choson says his visit will be a great contribution to further strengthening friendship and solidarity between Korea and fraternal socialist countries.

**Kim Yong-nam Hosts Banquet**  
*SK170432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT*  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the Mansudae Assembly Hall Monday evening in honor of Marian Orzechowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic, on an official friendship visit to Korea.

The banquet was addressed by Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister.

He said that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries are daily developing on the basis of the deep intimacy between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Noting that the Korean people always have the feelings of fraternal solidarity with the Polish people in the endeavours for socialist construction of the country, he said:

Our people are sincerely rejoiced over the fact that everything goes well in Poland as intended by the party and people and heartily wish your people fresh victory in the fruitful struggle to successfully carry out the decisions of the 10th congress of the party and achieve the overall development of the country.

We, he noted, express active support to and firm solidarity with the proposal of your country to reduce arms and deepen trust in central Europe and the struggle of the Polish party, government and people to implement it.

Referring to the progress of the friendly relations between the two countries, Marian Orzechowski said in his speech: We appreciate that the mutual relations between the two countries have entered a new higher stage since the visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to Poland in May, 1984 and the visit of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in September 1986.

The two countries have made great efforts and initiatives for peace and socialism, he noted, and continued: We welcome the proposals of the DPRK for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula and the phased arms reduction in the North and the South.

Noting that the step taken by the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK government for unilaterally reducing the armed forces by 100,000 by the end of this year is a token of the sincere efforts of the DPRK for peace, he said this fully accords with the efforts of other socialist countries for peace and security.

**Press Mark Syrian Movement Anniversary**  
*SK161013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT*  
16 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sinmun* and *Minju Choson* today dedicate articles to the 17th anniversary of the Corrective Movement in Syria.

The author of an article of *Nodong Sinmun* says:

The period up to date from the Corrective Movement is a period of the struggle waged by the Syrian people to build a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and a worthwhile course in which they firmly defended the sovereignty and independence of the country and advanced revolution, surmounting the repeated aggression and provocation of the imperialists and Zionists.

The Syrian people have risen in the struggle to safeguard the revolution and are stepping up economic construction, closely rallied around the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

Unshakable is the stand and will of the Syrian Government and people to resolutely oppose the aggression and interference of the imperialists and Israeli Zionists, retake the occupied Arab land and solve the Middle East issue in a fair way.

The Korean people express unswerving support to and firm solidarity with the Syrian people in their just cause.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Syrian people on their anniversary of the Corrective Movement and sincerely wish them greater success in their work to implement the decisions of the 8th Regional Congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

A signed article of *Minju Choson* stresses that the Korean people will make as ever all efforts to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Syrian people on the road of friendship for independence against imperialism.

**Chongnyon Joint Venture Delegation Arrives**  
*SK170418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT*  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—A Chongnyon economic delegation for joint venture headed by Chon Yong-sik, vice-chairman of the central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived here Monday.

**Supports Five-Point Proposal**  
*SK150920 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT*  
15 Nov 87

[Text] Tokyo November 13 (KNS-KCNA)—The central standing committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) published a statement supporting the signal five-point proposal for national unity made by a joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

The statement stresses that the proposal is a patriotic one for unity which fully reflects the desire of the entire Korean people to realise genuine democracy in South Korea and achieve national reunification.

If democratisation were realised in South Korea, says the statement, it would be good for the South Korean people and, at the same time, create a new environment for the compatriots in the North and the South and overseas to unite and pave the way for peaceful reunification.

At this grave moment when options are open on democracy or fascism, reunification or permanent division, the entire Koreans in Japan hail and fully support the proposal for effecting a historical turn from tension and confrontation to relaxation and unity and will turn out as one man for its realization.

Noting that the South Korean military fascist forces, behind the facade of "peaceful change of power" and "fair elections," are making last-ditch efforts to block the appearance of a democratic regime, while inciting North-South confrontation and aggravating tensions under the cloak of "anti-communism," the statement says:



The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u clique must promptly quit the political scene, renouncing their treacherous act of attacking the democratic forces with outcries for "up-rooting pro-communist forces" and bringing the confrontation between fellow countrymen to a more acute phase, and the United States must not encourage the South Korean military fascist forces, but take hands off South Korea.

We firmly believe that the Japanese people and the world people who love peace and justice will warmly support the just proposal of the DPRK for removing the danger of war from Korea and resolving the Olympic problem in conformity with the desire of the world people.

**Kim Il-song Receives Solidarity Messages**

SK161045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT  
16 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—The great leader Kim Il-song received from different countries solidarity messages and letters supporting the statement of the DPRK Government on a phased drastic arms reduction on the Korean peninsula.

They came from Prof. V.J.V. Mambu, chairman of the Sierra Leonean National Committee for the Study of the Chuche Idea and minister of works and labor of Sierra Leone, Roger Dafflon, chairman of the Geneva Committee for Support to Korean Reunification and member of the Geneva city administration council, Chantal Cousin, chairman of the French committee to support the founding of the democratic confederal republic of Koryo, E.G. William, secretary general of the Ghana-Korea Friendship Association, and Manso Nbompa Turay, secretary general of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association.

The messages and letters extend wholehearted congratulations to President Kim Il-song on the bold-minded disarmament measure taken by the DPRK government to open a decisive phase in easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and promoting the cause of the peaceful reunification of Korea, and sincerely wish him good health and long life.

They point out that the DPRK Government set a practical example by its step to unilaterally reduce the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men by the end of 1987 and send them to different fields of the national economy for a breakthrough in practical arms reduction on the Korean peninsula and that this step has greatly contributed to the cause of peace in Korea and the rest of the world.

Noting that the progressive peace-loving people the world over bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialist's arms buildup in South Korea, they urge the United States and the South Korean authorities to affirmatively respond to the new disarmament proposal at once in compliance with the desire of the world people for peace.

They extend invariable firm support to the Korean people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

**Commentary Says Chon, No Oppose Fair Vote**

SK150913 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT  
15 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 15 (KCNA)—The puppet minister of justice and the puppet procurator general issued new suppressive orders at a "chief public procurators meeting" with the approach of the "elections" in South Korea, prattling that "seditious forces" obstruction to elections" and "violence" at political meeting places would be "severely dealt with". The puppet police headquarters announced that it would establish and operate "special investigation teams against presidential election crimes".

*Nodong Sinmun* today in a signed commentary denounces the successive suppressive steps of the puppets as an open political crackdown and the despotism of the rulers to strangle the democratic forces at the point of the bayonet for the traitor No Tae-u's "victory" and the extension of the military fascist dictatorship.

It says:

While issuing suppressive orders one after another, the puppets slander the North, asserting that it would obstruct the "elections" in South Korea.

This is a third-rate trick to turn the struggle of the people against them to anti-communist confrontation and tide over the crisis and a pretext of those who have been deprived of any ground for the suppression of the people due to their "June 29 declaration" to justify and intensify it. It goes down with nobody.

Although the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group made much ado about someone's obstruction to "fair elections", they are the very seditious force who actually oppose fair elections in South Korea.

As the traitor No Tae-u was faced with the strong protest of the people for his blood-stained acts, he has again drawn the sword to grab power.

**DJP's 'Vote-Winning Strategy' Viewed**

SK170437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—The "Democratic Justice Party" band of South Korea held recently a "meeting," vociferating about "vote-winning strategy." There it branded the democratic forces as "forces obstructing the elections" and cried that it would take a more stringent step against the "manoeuvres to hinder the elections."

Commenting on this, *Nodong Sinmun* Tuesday says:

This indicates that the "vote-winning strategy" of the "DJP" band is a scheme to subdue the patriotic democratic forces and opposition forces demanding fair elections with violent force and rig its "victory" by playing the solo in the elections.

The author of the commentary continues:

Already a few months ago, the "DJP" band launched a "100-day operation" for the traitor No Tae-u's "election." and it is setting in motion the puppet administration and even the heads of tong and neighbourhood unit, the lowest administrative bodies, in the campaign to rake up "votes." These days it is making gangsters break into "campaign speech halls" of opposition candidates and kick up a row and, taking advantage of this, is working to split the opposition camp. this, one dare say, is part of the "vote-winning strategy."

Recalling that the traitor No Tae-u, at a "national meeting of district party committee chairmen" a few days ago, set his running dogs the regional targets of votes and threatened that the chairmen of the districts failing to attain those targets "should be ready for deserved reprimand," the commentary says:

Facts prove that the "DJP" bossed by the traitor No Tae-u is a group of reactionary forces trying to bring an adverse wind against democratization by extending the military dictatorial "regime" with violence and fraud.

**Seoul Students Burn No, Reagan in Effigy**  
*SK141051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT*  
14 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 14 (KCNA)—More than 700 students of Seoul University Friday held a rally to commemorate the 17th anniversary of self-immolation of a young worker in Seoul, Chon Tae-il, in protest against the fascist dictatorship and hardened their resolve to fight for independence, democracy and reunification, according to a foreign press report.

They demonstrated and demanded compensation for four students injured by tear gas bombs fired by the puppet police this month.

About 1,000 riot police raided the university and clashed with the demonstrators who hurled petrol bombs and rocks and burned effigies of Reagan and the traitor No Tae-u.

On the same day, about 500 students of Korea University organised an anti-"government" rally to brand the traitor No Tae-u who is "presidential candidate of the Democratic Justice Party" as "the mastermind of the Kwangju massacre" and demanded him to withdraw from the "presidential candidacy".

Some 500 students of Chonnam University in Kwangju held a rally that day commemorating the death of worker Chon Tae-il putting up placards reading "stop suppressing workers" and "terminate the military dictatorship".

The students marched out to the street, while shouting "go away No Tae-u" and continued their struggle for two hours, hurling rocks at about 500 riot police.

**Daily on New Dissident Publications in South**  
*SK150355 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*  
2147 GMT 6 Nov 87

[NODONG SINMUN 7 November commentary: "The Public Sentiment of the South That Cannot Be Gagged"]

[Text] Today, warmly adoring the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and believing and learning from the immortal, imperishable chuche idea has become an unstoppable trend that prevails among the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life.

The inaugural edition of *Sodaehyop Sinmun*, an organ of the Seoul Consultative Council of University Student Representatives, carried the original text of the proposal to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced at the Sixth WPK Congress.

The inaugural, second, and third editions of *Minju Kwangjang*, an organ of the Korea University General Student Association, carried, in a series, articles that explain the great chuche idea under the titles "The Chuche Idea of President Kim Il-song," "Self-Reliance in the Economy," and "Independence in Politics." Its 4 October edition carried an article that brands U.S. forces as occupation forces.

A printed leaflet entitled "Mr Kim Chong-il Is a Brilliant Lodestar Who Brightens This World and the Next World" was found inside a ballot box during the 27 October referendum. Wall posters that praise the social system in the northern half of the Republic, where the chuche idea is implemented, were successively plastered in Yonsei and Pusan Universities. Seminars on the chuche idea are being publicly held in university lecture rooms. The greatness of the respected and beloved leader and dear Comrade Kim Il-song is praised and the chuche idea is being studied enthusiastically in political schools of labor; religious, educational, publication, cultural, and art circles; and various other sectors. There are also active moves to establish struggle organizations that take the chuche idea as their guiding idea.

*Tong-a Ilbo*, *Chungang Ilbo*, *Seoul Sinmun*, and other South Korean newspapers have successively reported on this. All of this means that the *chuche* idea has captivated the hearts of the South Korean people and that they take the *chuche* idea as a guiding principle of their struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

Out of the severe experiences of their lives as colonial slaves for the past 40-odd years, the South Korean people have come to realize that when they have a great leader [yongdoja], the country becomes great and that only the nation that has a great guiding idea can become a great nation. They also firmly believe that only when they respectfully uphold the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, can their very miserable destiny be saved, and that only when they follow the road of the *chuche* idea, can independence and democratization in South Korean society and the reunification of the fatherland be realized.

Choosing and believing an idea to his taste is the freedom of modern man and an act of exercising his due right. However, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring in South Korea has suppressed such aspirations of the people with guns and bayonets. As reported, on 29 October, the puppet National Police Headquarters placed three Korea University students, including Yi In-yong, president of the Korea University General Student Association and chairman of the National Consultative Council of University Students, on its wanted list because Korea University students had carried an article explaining the *chuche* idea and other righteous demands in their organ, and violently arrested or booked four people, including Kim Song-kyun, a student of this university, and Chon Pyong-kuk, a printer, on charges of violating the National Security Act, an evil fascist law.

They also sentenced many people who had established struggle organizations based on the *chuche* idea to heavy punishment and are suppressing workers, youths, and students, who read ideological books, branding them as left-leaning elements and procommunists. On 5 November, the puppet National Police Headquarters, while babbling that impure procommunist printed material must be eradicated, ordered all police stations to organize and operate teams to eradicate impure printed material at each station, to daily inspect companies likely to get involved in this, and to oversee those previously detained and disguised employees. This is a rash act that only such national traitors and fascist tyrants as those in the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, who, running counter to the trend of the times, try to suppress and obliterate patriotic democratic forces and extend power. This also shows that South Korea is a closed and fascist society where the dictators' idea that power is omnipotent prevails.

Following and believing the *chuche* idea is an unstoppable trend of the times. The South Korean people, who suffer without rights because their basic democratic

freedoms and rights are completely trampled down, believe the *chuche* idea, the trend of thought in our era, and live independently and struggle as elucidated by this idea. This is very natural.

Truth is really powerful. The South Korean people who have found sincere truth in life and struggle in the great *chuche* idea will more vigorously wage the anti-U.S. and antifascist cause for independence, democracy, and reunification of the fatherland, without yielding to any fascist offensive. Fascist guns and bayonets are powerless against the popular masses whose consciousness has been raised by the advanced idea.

**NODONG SINMUN on Demonstrating Socialism**  
*SK170507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT*  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 17 (KCNA)—The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song recently clarified once again the national pride of our people who are advancing along the straight road of building socialism and communism with the great guiding idea and correct line and policy under the leadership of the great party and called upon them to successfully accelerate the realization of the revolutionary cause, continuously holding high the banner of the *chuche* idea.

*Nodong Sinmun* Monday in an article says in detail that one of the main contents of the national pride of the Korean people is to make an energetic advance along the scientific road of building socialism and communism indicated by the *chuche* idea.

The pride of our people is, above all, in advancing along the scientific road based on a correct elucidation of the essential nature of the course of building socialism and communism, the article says.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defined the essential nature of the course of socialist and communist construction as a course of struggle for completely realizing the *chajusong* of the popular masses on the basis of the *chuche* idea, and thereby provided a scientific key to the exposition of the problem of the course of socialist and communist construction.

As he taught, it is the lawful course of building socialism and communism to achieve the complete victory of socialism through the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and reach a high stage of communism through the complete socialist society.

The definition of the stage of going over to a high stage of communism through the completely victorious socialist society as the next stage of building socialism and communism is a clarification of the road of building socialism and communism in keeping with the law according to which the *chajusong* of the popular masses is being carried out.



The pride of our people lies also in solving in a creative way all questions arising in building socialism and communism in conformity with the historical circumstances of our era and the specific conditions of Korea.

The question regarding the course of building socialism and communism was successfully solved long ago by our party because it solved the problem on the basis of the *chuche* idea and the circumstances of the present era and the experience of Korea.

The idea that the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and proletarian dictatorship do not coincide with each other in the whole period of building socialism and communism and proletarian dictatorship should be constantly strengthened, the idea of building a classless society, grasping the socialist rural theses, the idea of capturing the two fortresses of communism, the idea and theory on carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, are all based on the rich practical experience of the Korean revolution. By holding high the theory on the course of building socialism and communism indicated by the *chuche* idea, the Korean people have advanced along the straight road of building socialism and communism without slightest turns and twist and fully demonstrated the dignity and superiority of socialism, stresses the article.

**NODONG SINMUN Article Praises Government**  
*SK161023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT*  
16 Nov 87

[Text] Pyongyang November 16 (KCNA)—It is the supreme aim and steadfast principle in activities of the people's government to realise the desire and demand of our people for the independent and creative life, stresses an article of *Nodong Sinmun* November 15.

The author of the article headlined "People's Government Is a Veritable Champion of Our People's Rights to Independence" says:

The great leader comrade Kim Il-song said:

"The people's government is a veritable champion of our people's rights to independence and a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism."

The role of our people's government as a veritable champion of the rights of the popular masses to independence clearly finds expression in providing them with political liberties and material and cultural lives, organising their creative activities and protecting their interests.

The people's government established the most democratic election system, is thoroughly ensuring the right to elect and the right to be elected to the masses of the people and making the broad segments of working people widely participate in the state management in various forms and methods.

It bears full responsibility for and solves all problems related to the material and cultural life of the people from the problems of food, clothing and housing to the problems of education and medical treatment.

Our people's government is increasing and giving play to the creative might of the masses of the people with its activities of educationist and organiser to become a veritable champion of their rights to independence.

In order to protect their independent and creative life, it is firmly adhering to the class principle and revolutionary stand in its activities at all times and resolutely struggling against moves of class enemies, alien elements and imperialist aggression forces.

The important characteristics of our people's government are that it has the powerful and regular structural system to organise and command the activities of all members in a uniform way. This is a firm guarantee for defending and realizing the independent rights of the popular masses. The article continues:

It is a great pride and happiness of our people to have such precious revolutionary gains as the people's government which is reliably guaranteeing the rights of the popular masses to independence.

Our people's government has performed brilliant successes and feats in victoriously carrying out the revolutionary cause of *chuche*, the cause of the *chajusong* of the popular masses, attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem and under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

With the people's government being established, our people are proudly exercising the independent rights as the masters of state and society and enjoying their independent and creative lives to their heart's content.

**Kim Yong-sam Criticizes No Tae-u for Coup**  
*SK170120 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation*  
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Nov 87

[Text] RDP President Kim Yong-sam, speaking at an RDP election campaign headquarters meeting on (?13 November), criticized No Tae-u over the fact that although he was the ringleader in mobilizing the army units during the 12 December [1979] incident, he made no apology for it at the Kwanhun Club debate meeting.

Meanwhile, Kim Chae-kwang, RDP campaign manager, speaking at a news conference on 13 November, noted that formation of a pan-national neutral cabinet is the only way to ensure a fair election. He then denounced No Tae-u because while No admitted dispatching the Army during the 12 December incident, he is concealing the whole of the (?12 December) coup d'etat. He went on to stress that the DJP should make No Tae-u withdraw as a presidential candidate and replace him. He also claimed that No Tae-u was the leading figure in the coup d'etat

and secretly dispatched [word indistinct] after the (?26 October) incident, plotted a coup d'etat in Seoul, moved the troops of [word indistinct], and seized power after the (?12 December) coup d'etat. He said that No Tae-u, who concealed the truth of the (?12 December) incident and indulged in political ambition, is unqualified to run for president of a democratic government, and urged him to step down as a presidential candidate.

### South Korea

#### Colombian Troops Rejoin UN Command Forces

SK140230 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT  
14 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 14 (YONHAP)—Colombia has recently dispatched a small number of troops to Korea to rejoin the United Nations Command [UNC] forces in Korea 32 years after the South American nation withdrew its Korea-based forces in October 1955.

A protocol ceremony was held at the parade ground of the Eighth U.S. Army late Friday to mark the return of the Colombian troops to the U.N. Command. On hand at the ceremony were Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, UNC Commander, and Ramino Zambrano Cardenas, Colombia's ambassador to South Korea.

With Colombia's return to the UNC, the number of foreign countries sending troops to the U.N. Command in Korea increases to nine. The eight other nations are the United States, Britain, France, Australia, Thailand, Canada, New Zealand and the Philippines.

Colombia was the sole Latin American country which sent troops to Korea to join the U.N. forces during the Korean War (1950-1953). Colombia's expeditionary forces suffered losses of 163 dead and 432 wounded in action during the war.

#### 37 Seamen Killed, Injured in Gulf Since 1982

SK170327 Seoul YONHAP in English 0301 GMT  
16 Nov 87

[text] Seoul, Nov. 17 (YONHAP)—A total of 37 South Korean seamen have been killed or injured in the Persian Gulf since the war broke out there in 1982, the Korea Maritime and Port Administration reported Tuesday.

According to the administration, missile attacks in the Iran-Iraq war have claimed the lives of 25 Korean crew members and injured 12 others. Thirteen deaths occurred in 1982, one in 1985, six in 1986, and five in the first nine months of this year.

The casualties broke down to 20 crewmen (including 14 deaths) aboard Korean flag-carriers and 17 crewmen (including 11 deaths) employed on foreign flag-carriers.

In an attempt to end fatalities among Korean seamen in the Gulf, the maritime administration defined the entire Gulf as a dangerous sailing area in May of 1984 and stopped dispatching Korean oil tankers to Khark Island as well as cargo vessels to Bandar-e Khomeyni port.

In addition, domestic shipping companies were under orders to avoid sending vessels to Bandar-e Bushehr port.

The administration also advised that all Korean ships maintain full speed in vulnerable areas and that those vessels and crewmen carry war risk insurance.

Crewmen have the right to refuse a contract that will send them to the war-torn Gulf.

According to the administration's statistics, only seven Korean-flag carriers sailed in the Gulf last month compared with an average of 15 in previous months.

#### Campaign Opens; 7 Candidates Register

SK170109 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] The 30-day official presidential election campaign was kicked off with President Chon Tu-hwan's announcement of the Dec. 16 election yesterday.

Nominees of political parties registered their names with the Central Election Management Committee [CEMC] simultaneously when the CEMC opened its business yesterday.

But in accordance with the number of their Assembly seats, ruling Democratic Justice Party's No Tae-u was given the ballot number of one, Reunification Democratic Party's Kim Yong-sam two, Party for Peace and Democracy's Kim Tae-chung three and New Democratic Republican Party's Kim Chong-pil four.

Two other nominees of parties which have no parliamentary seats also registered with the CEMC. They are Sin Chong-il of the "Hanist" Unification Korea Party and Kim Son-chok of the "Ilche" Democratic Party.

Ms. Hong Suk-cha, a feminist movement leader, is expected to run for the presidency with a ticket of the Socialist Democratic Party to become the first woman to do so.

They will be given numerical codes in accordance with the alphabetical order of their names.

The four key presidential hopefuls, popularly called, "one No and three Kims," will start a final round of campaign trails covering the whole country tomorrow.

Upon announcing the election date, President Chon declared yesterday that he will fully exercise the authority and perform the responsibility imposed upon him for the fair management of the coming elections.

In a statement, Chon called for positive cooperation from the people to make the election proceed in a stable and orderly atmosphere.

President Chon termed the regional animosity fomented by politicians and acts of violence by radical elements as a "grave menace to the fair election and a frontal challenge against democratic development."

"Such anti-democracy elements must be thoroughly punished through the people's united power to safeguard the liberal democracy," Chon said.

The President then called upon the people to positively join in efforts to prevent the coming elections from being tainted by demagoguery and violence, aware that the peaceful transition of government will be possible through an orderly election.

Chon particularly asked officials involved in the election affairs to do their utmost to make the entire process of the elections smoothly run without any hitches.

The coming election needs cool-headed reason and wise judgment from the people in the selection of the next president to lead the country, the President said.

The Dec. 16 presidential election is not a mere political event to award victory to a specific candidate or a certain political party but an important juncture to determine the course of national destiny, Chon went on.

DJP head No Tae-u's campaign trail will start from Chunchon, the capital of Kangwon-do, tomorrow.

Next rallies will be held in Chonan and Taechon, Chungchong-namdo, Friday, Taejon Saturday, Masan Sunday, and Chinju Monday.

On Nov. 29, he is scheduled to visit Kwangju, where he had met violent harassments including a tear gas bomb and eggs thrown at him during a stumping last month. On the following day, he will go to Suncheon, Chollanamdo.

The DJP president will hold a massive rally in Seoul on Dec. 13.

Kim Yong-sam will also set off campaign tours tomorrow as the head of three-tier campaign teams. Senior party officials and local chapter heads will conduct separate campaigns.

The high-powered team led by the RDP president will hold its first rally in Songtan, Kyonggi-do, and Chonan and Sosan, Chungchong-nam-do cities the following day.

Kim Tae-chung, known for his good oration, will make the most of his reputed speeches to attract the electorate to his side.

He will turn up at three to nine rallies each day "not to miss any one county or city of the country." There are a total of 236 cities and counties.

Teams of party officials will hold rallies at all "dong" and "myon," the smallest administrative units.

#### **No Tae-u Outlines Election Platform**

SK170117 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Ruling party nominee No Tae-u yesterday vowed to reduce functions of the presidential staff and readjust roles of intelligence agencies, if elected in a December presidential poll.

In a press conference, he said, "I will sweep away all authoritarian colors by reducing the functions of Chongwadae, strengthening the Cabinet power, readjusting roles of intelligence agencies and improving autonomy of all organizations."

The general-turned leader of the Democratic Justice Party said he would play a part as a "bridge" towards civilian-governed democratic politics through the establishment of a neutral stand by the military.

This commitment was one of his 10-point election platform, designed to "open a great era for ordinary people."

The platform featured the creation of a fair and just society, perfect implementation of his June 29 democratic reform proposal, sustained price stability, and double in farmers' and fishermen's income.

Also on the platform were the guarantee of women's participation in society, adoption of youths' ideas, increased scholarships, eradication of regional antagonism, successful staging of the Olympics, and beefed-up security and preparations for national unification.

#### **Daily Reports 'Gist' of Peace Party Platform**

SK170004 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
11 Nov 87 p 2

["Gist" (yoyak) of the election platform of the Party for Peace and Democracy]

[Text] General Principles [subhead]

The Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] resolutely opposes all forms of dictatorship. Politically, it desires to establish a genuinely democratic government based on democratic principles. Economically, it represents the interests of the small and medium-sized industrialists,



the working masses, and the peasants through a free and just economy and will cooperate with conscientious industrialists. Also, socially, it moves toward achieving genuine public welfare.

#### Basic Policies [subhead]

##### 1. Establishment of a Democratic Political Order

The party intends to establish a human rights committee, a civilian organization to monitor the abuse of human rights, in cities, counties, ups [towns], and myons [administrative unit], to realize a society in which human rights are respected, and to allow these offices to monitor and inform the authorities of violations of human rights.

The party opposes legislation of retroactive laws of any kind aimed at political retaliation and calls on those who have made political mistakes to repent of their wrongdoings and it treats them only with leniency and in the spirit of reconciliation.

The party intends to release all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience except confessed communists, restoring their civil rights and granting amnesty to them; to grant a major amnesty to all prisoners except those who are held on antistate and antisocial charges; and to clear criminal records of any kind if they are not repeater offenders.

The party intends to recover the honor of the Kwangju citizens by proving the true state of the Kwangju uprising and seeing to it that the bereaved families and relatives of those who fell during the uprising are paid sufficient compensation.

The party intends to introduce a system of public hearings on the National Assembly, to make the most of the system, and to force it to become a major part of the system. The party would televise discussions in the National Assembly for the public.

The party intends to firmly establish a democratic police system by establishing a public security committee and to allow the riot police to engage in defense duty only by revising the law which instituted the riot police.

The party intends to make national funds available to the parties for operating expenses so as to bring the sources of political funds into the open. Except for ministers and vice ministers, all government officials would be guaranteed security concerning their positions.

An autonomous system would be put into practice with up, myon, and tong [small administrative unit in urban areas] as the basic units, and heads of all forms of autonomous bodies would be selected by direct vote.

The party intends to establish organizations to monitor the election throughout the country, even at the lowest administrative units such as up, myon, and tong so as to keep an eye on the election to see whether government intervention corrupts it and causes it to degenerate.

##### 2. The Establishment of Independent Diplomacy and a Democratic Security Posture

The party would see to it that the military stays out of politics and remains neutral by adopting a military charter. Special military institutions would dismantle all functions for political operations and political surveillance.

The party would maintain the superior diplomatic position of our country over North Korea by actively seeking nonalignment.

The party would seek to establish trade missions in countries in the communist bloc. It would institute an office in charge of affairs of overseas compatriots. It would see to it that the office in charge of public information abroad is transferred from the Ministry of Culture and Information to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The party would put curbs on hiring people who have not been trained as diplomats and would reform the career diplomat system.

##### 3. The Pursuit of Peaceful Unification

To seek the three-phase policy of peaceful coexistence, peaceful exchange, and peaceful unification, the party will seek to stage talks between the persons in charge in the North and South annually and establish a standing ministerial-level North-South consultative mechanism. The party will dissolve the Central Council for National Unification and the Advisory Council for Peaceful Unification, which have been exploited for political purposes. It will newly establish the Council of Policy for Peaceful Unification.

##### 4. The Establishment of an Economy of Justice

The party will establish a mass economy under which citizens and workers can possess stocks and benefit from the fair distribution of profits through various means, and maximum service is offered for the masses. The party will actively seek a financial policy to overcome the unequal accumulation of wealth. By so doing, it will realize mass ownership, mwss participation, and mass distribution. The party will establish a medium-industry Agency. Only with the exception of key and special industries of the country, all state-run enterprises will be privatized. Small hills and reclaimed lands will be turned into industrial bases for the medium industries, and the green belts and other controlled areas will be readjusted.

##### 5. The Protection and Promotion of Agriculture and Fisheries

Through a temporary special legislation on farmers' and fishermen's debts, farmers' and fishermen's debts will be written off. Farmers' debts will be written off all at once. Monetary organizations will undertake bank debentures, and reimbursement will be made by the government on a 5-year installment basis. The grain administration law will be revised. By doing so, government purchase prices of barley and rice will be decided through National Assembly deliberation and approval, and a price system will be established to stabilize the prices of farm products. Presidents of the agricultural, fisheries, and livestock farming cooperative associations will be directly elected. Value added tax will be exempted for farm materials and facilities.

#### 6. The Establishment of a Democratic Welfare Society

Present labor laws will be completely abolished or revised to strictly observe the 8-hour work day, to apply the minimum wage system, and to fully guarantee the three labor rights. A committee will be established under the president to promote the status of women, and the family law will be revised according to reality. The government will actively build houses for rent, and private enterprises will take the lead in building general housing. The redemption period will be further extended and interest rates will be lowered in offering housing loans. Pensions for disabled veterans will be increased up to the level of the pensions paid to disabled public servants.

#### 7. Education and the Development of National Culture

Members of the Board of Education will be elected by residents, and educational committees will be turned into independent autonomous organizations. Education laws will be completely rewritten, the personnel management system will be improved, and a system will be established on the terms of office of primary and middle school masters. The source of educational taxes will be expanded, and educational taxes will be turned into local taxes. The state will offer financial support and will revise the tax system to relieve private school foundations from financial difficulties. A private school development foundation will be established at an early date, and turning private school foundations into private ownership will be prohibited. Korean language education will be intensified at primary and middle schools, and a North-South joint Korean-language institute will be established as part of efforts to recover the homogeneity of the nation through cultural exchanges between the North and South. The Institute of Spirit and Culture will be reorganized into the Institute of National Culture, and will be placed directly under the president.

**Veterans Group Urge Military Neutrality**  
*SK160217 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean*  
11 Nov 87 p 2

[By reporter Hwang Ho-taek]

[Text] At a time when public attention over the political neutrality of the military is on the rise with the presidential election just around the corner, Mr Pang Cha-myong

(63, former lieutenant colonel and commander of the 15th Criminal Investigation Detachment), who spent time in prison after being implicated in a counterrevolutionary incident soon after 15 May [1961], has announced the inauguration of a "Comrades Society of Retired Military Personnel To Oppose Dictatorship and Defend Democracy."

In the inaugural declaration, Mr Pang said: "In May, 1961 some military personnel lacking in discretion staged an outrageous coup whose antistate, antidemocratic and antinational crimes can never be condoned; and, as a result, our nation has been molested by a military government for the long period of more than a quarter of a century." He added: "We intend to pool the force of fellow retired military personnel to insure the military's strict neutrality and a fair election in the forthcoming presidential election."

[Question] What are the background and motives for the formation of the Comrades Society of Retired Military Personnel To Oppose Dictatorship And Defend Democracy?

[Pang] It is true that some civilians acted in concert with and curried favor with the political-military people. But I think that the present democratization situation was brought about by a majority of the people and democratic fighters who carried out a stubborn struggle to withstand ruthless repression. It is safe to say that the fact that the military's awareness of democracy is higher now than at any other time and that a majority of the military personnel does not side with political-officers helped to bring about the 29 June declaration. Our organization will strive to establish the military's noninterference in politics as a tradition of a democratic armed force. Already we are receiving a considerable degree of responses. On the basis of these responses, we will play an oversight role to help attain a fair election and will give active support to help a new civil government set sail smoothly.

[Question] Recently, former Army Chief of Staff Chong Sung-hwa was invited to join the RDP as its standing adviser, thus creating a stir....

[Pang] I express my respect to him for having made a decision, for being prepared to be subject to persecution. But he made his appearance in the political world after leading a quiet life, emphasizing a dramatic image as a tragic general. I think there is something unnatural about this.

[Question] How do you evaluate the 16 May and 12 December [1979] incidents?

[Pang] In my opinion, the 16 May incident had far more drawbacks than merits. It established the undesirable tradition of the military coming out and overthrowing a legitimate government elected by the nation. Later it repressed the people through such abnormal, outrageous

acts as "the creation of the Central Intelligence Agency," "constitutional revision for a third term of office," and "revitalizing rule." The 12 December incident is no exception in that justification for it is weak and it inherited the bad traditions of the 16 May incident.

[Question] What direction will the activities of the Comrades Society of Retired Military Personnel To Oppose Dictatorship and Defend Democracy take?

[Pang] All 21 members of the preparatory committee are military personnel who were imprisoned under military rule. Choi Rak In-to and Kim Mun-han served time for more than 10 years. Therefore, we will strive for the restoration of the honor and trust of the military as well as for the rehabilitation of ill-fated military comrades in arms.

#### **DJP Vows Neutrality**

SK170728 Seoul YONHAP in English 0723 GMT  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov 16 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Tuesday vowed to ensure the political neutrality of the military in an effort to firmly establish civilian democratic politics.

The DJP also said that public servants will maintain a neutral position in the Dec. 16 presidential election as a way to guarantee fair election management.

In the first part of the government party's election pledge, DJP spokesman Yi Min-sop said his party will also implement the local autonomy system on a full-fledged basis next year.

Under the DJP's local autonomy plan, provincial parliaments will be formed on a gradual basis and local administration chiefs including provincial governors and mayors will be directly elected by local residents.

The functions of the Blue House (Chongwadae or the presidential residence) will be curtailed while much of the authority will be transferred to the cabinet, Yi said, adding that the Blue House will be open to the public setting the stage for dialogues with the people.

As part of the efforts to ensure freedom of the press, the ruling party plans to revitalize cable television broadcasting, as well as religious broadcasting.

The ruling party also announced a comprehensive measure for the welfare of the handicapped, including full implementation of medical insurance policies.

#### **Former KCIA Chief Joins Opposition Party** OW170357 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 17 KYODO—The former head of the (South) Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), Kim Chae-chun, has joined the No.1 opposition Reunification Democratic Party, party officials said Tuesday.

Kim, 57, in a statement, denounced president Chon Tu-hwan for forcing his predecessor Choe Kyu-ha out of office in 1979 to take over power.

The former KCIA director has vowed to spend the rest of his life to reinstate the prestige of the military, RDP officials said.

The KCIA has been renamed the Agency for National Security Planning.

On Monday, the one-time army chief of staff Chong Chang-hwa joined the same party led by Kim Yong-sam who will run in the December 16 presidential election.

#### **Measures To Prevent Campaign Violence Sought** SK160650 Seoul YONHAP in English 0632 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 17 (YONHAP)—Both the ruling and opposition camps in South Korea are striving to work out measures to prevent violence from further marring the campaign bids of their respective presidential candidates out of a common fear that the violence could have serious implications for the entire election process.

Even though the ruling and opposition parties both see the threat posed by election-related violence as serious, the countermeasures conceived by the two camps differ in content and scope.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) seeks to organize a consultative meeting among the chief campaign managers of the four major parties with the ultimate purpose of achieving the so-called four-way talks among the presidential candidates fielded by the four parties.

The other three parties are the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) led by Kim Yong-sam, the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) led by Kim Tae-chung and the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP) led by Kim Jong-pil.

The opposition, however, dismisses the DJP's idea as less satisfactory for effectively controlling the violence, and instead is proposing that a joint body be established for managing or monitoring the election in a fair manner.



No Tae-u, the DJP's presidential candidate, has instructed that his campaign manager Yi Chun-ku seek ways for the four party campaign managers to hold a consultative meeting as soon as possible. No's instruction came immediately after the campaign rallies of Kim Yong-sam in Kwangju, southwestern Korea, and Kim Tae-chung in Taegu, southeastern Korea, were interrupted by violence last weekend.

No allegedly expressed concern over the worsening violence with the observation that possible injury to the candidates would probably endanger the election process itself. At the same time, the ruling camp has decided to ask the government to support the security guards of the presidential candidates should requests be made for such support.

The leading opposition RDP, however, plans to form a joint election monitoring apparatus along with the PPD in an effort to ensure a clean election while the PPD is considering organizing a common front among opposition parties in its effort to resolve the outbreak of provincialism and halt the spread of violence.

The two major opposition parties are reluctant to accept the DJP's proposal out of suspicion that the ruling camp has been clandestinely undermining the unity of the opposition camp. Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung have insisted that the ruling camp has been behind the violence which has marred their campaign rallies.

The two Kims, who have championed an end to the military rule, have been reluctant to link their parties with the other opposition NDRP because of the personal record of Kim Chong-pil, the NDRP leader. Kim Chong-pil was one of the architects in the May 16, 1961, coup d'etat and served as the no. 2 man during the rule of president Pak Chong-hui.

Pak was assassinated by the then director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency on Oct. 26, 1979.

Meanwhile, Kim Chong-pil is backing the idea of establishing a joint organization with all four major parties participating as a way to manage the election fairly and control the violence.

The campaign violence has become one of the major election issues since Kim Yong-sam's kwangju election rally was disrupted by supporters of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Tae-chung's rally in Taegu was greeted with violent reactions from Kim Yong-sam's supporters. Kwangju is the provincial capital of South Cholla Province, an area which is regarded as Kim Tae-chung's political stronghold.

### Interparty Rivalry Increases

SK170153 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] Violence-ridden opposition rallies in Kwangju and Taegu Saturday and Sunday have cast dark clouds over presidential election campaigns again, driving parties to contrive preventive steps during electioneering.

All the parties have issued statements deploring radical protests by citizens at Kim Yong-sam's rally in Kwangju, the stronghold of his rival Kim Tae-chung, and the latter's Sunday rally in Taegu.

Both sides initially put the blame on "government agents" but this did not hide their suspicions directed at the other camp in the opposition.

The law enforcement authorities repeated their warnings against the violence in campaign rallies but to little effect.

Substantial measures have yet to appear that will stamp out the forceful disruption of campaigns, which largely stems from regional antagonism.

The Democratic Justice Party yesterday proposed a joint fact-finding investigation by the ruling and opposition parties of the Kwangju and Taegu incidents.

DJP spokesman Rep. Yi Min-sop accused the opposition of "habitually and groundlessly putting the blame for violent protests on the government and the ruling camp in an attempt to disguise the conflicts within the opposition forces."

In a press conference, ruling party nominee No Tae-u urged opposition candidates to accept his proposal to hold a joint meeting to work out measures to guarantee a "free and fair election."

"Opposition candidates are required to refrain from resorting to expressions of localist sentiments detrimental to the harmony of the people and democratic progress," he stressed.

The DJP was the target of the first massive harassment to abort campaign rally in Iri, Cholla-puk-do, last month, though Kim Chong-pil, former prime minister under president Pak Chong-hui was faced with minor protests there earlier.

No was confronted by youths who demanded the cancellation of his stumping rallies in Kwangju late last month and in Puchon, a Seoul satellite city, last weekend.

The protest against campaigns are feared to escalate in more closely organized forms as campaigns intensified.

The government party admits that it should cope with tougher resistance with the formation of new "underground" student bodies making it their goal to bar "the man responsible for the Kwangju massacre" from seeking the presidency.

Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party was engulfed in a controversy for his allegedly derogatory remarks against Kwangju citizens in a rally in his safe seat of Masan Sunday.

He said, "Please give a similar welcome to Mr. Kim Tae-chung as you did for me when he visits here. By doing so, let's make the Kwangju citizens feel ashamed of themselves."

His party, however, officially ascribed the "rampant melee" in Kwangju on Saturday to over 400 youths "mobilized by the ruling camp."

The RDP president demanded the resignation of the Cabinet en masse assuming responsibility for the "systematic violence." The opposition has strongly called for the formation of a suprapartisan caretaker cabinet to ensure fair elections."

The Party for Peace and Democracy asserted that all violent protests that occurred in Kwangju, Taegu and in Yesan, Chungchongnam-do, were the works of government authorities.

In a campaign strategy meeting, presided over by president Kim Tae-chung, the new party decided to dispatch a fact-finding mission to Kwangju.

#### **Kim Tae-chung Regrets Aborted Rally**

SK150023 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
15 Nov 87 p 2

[By Yi Chang-sop]

[Text] CHONAN, Chungchongnam-do—Kim Tae-chung expressed deep regret and shock yesterday over disturbance in Kwangju where his political rival Kim Yong-sam failed to hold a rally.

In a meeting with reporters here, he said he had told his party seniors to conduct a full probe into the incident.

"I was not briefed on the background of the foiled rally but I suspect that the incumbent government may be behind the disturbance as was the case in Pusan last month where my bodyguards were attacked by a group of mobs," the 64-year-old presidential candidate said.

"I will do my best to eliminate the deplorable sentiments of localism, created by the Pak Chong-hui and Chon Tu-hwan administrations, through ongoing campaigns," he said.

He will participate in a student festival to be held in Taegu today under the organization of leaders of 43 universities and colleges in the Cholla and Kyongsang provinces to expel the existing sense of rivalry.

He said he was shocked at the news that Reunification Democratic Party president Kim Yong-sam could not hold a campaign rally in Kwangju, his safe seat, yesterday.

"Though I am not well aware of detailed circumstances and exact causes, I regret that the rally had to be aborted," he said.

He said his proposal for cooperation with the RDP president in making the latter's rally in Kwangju and other Cholla province cities a success is unwavering despite the other Kim's refusal.

During a prior rally in Yesan, about 3,000 people turned up to hear Kim Tae-chung lash out at the government and the ruling party's presidential candidate.

The small size of the crowd indicated that the rally organizers did not mobilize the audience unlike in other cases. But, many placards and wall posters were seen. One of the placards read: "The people choose Kim Tae-chung."

#### **Leaders To Be Indicted**

SK170203 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
17 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] About 20 people will be indicted in connection with violence at the presidential candidates' rallies in Kwangju, Taegu and Puchon last weekend.

Police led away a total of 88 people who used violence or staged demonstrations at the rallies.

The Kwangju District Prosecution decided yesterday to indict about 10 out of 21 people who were led away from the plaza in front of Kwangju Railroad Station where thousands of demonstrators foiled an attempt to hold a stumping rally for Kim Yong-sam last Saturday.

Of the arrested, four were found out to have led the demonstration which occurred during or after the aborted campaign rally, prosecutors said.

The Incheon District Prosecution yesterday indicted nine people, including An Yon-tae, 23, a Korea University student, out of the 55 who were led away by police while staging demonstrations at No Tae-u's campaign rally in Puchon, Kyonggi-do, last Saturday.

Ten people were referred to summary court trials and the other 36 were released after admonition, according to the prosecution.

Prosecutors have also indicted three students, including Min Hang-mi, 21, an Inha University student, for staging a demonstration in Incheon the same day.

Meanwhile, three people were arraigned by police in connection with violence at Kim Tae-chung's campaign rally in Taegu Sunday, but all of them were released after admonition later.

Taegu police are also interrogating 3 people who were selling books about the Kwangju Civil Uprising in 1980 at the rally.

Elsewhere, Pusan police also arrested three more people yesterday in connection with the violence at a Pusan hotel where Kim Tae-chung were staying early this month.

With their arrest, the number of the arrested in connection with the political violence totals 18.

Meanwhile, Yi In-yong, 23, chairman of "Chondaeh-yop," a pan-national activist students league, was arrested by police Sunday at Kim Tae-chung's campaign rally at Tunyusan Park in Taegu.

Yi, chairman of Korea University student council who was long on the police wanted list, delivered a speech titled "Set up a democratic government by terminating military dictatorship" at the rally.

**RDP Member Injured at Rally**  
*SK170233 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
17 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] Rep. Pak Hae-chong, 59, of the Reunification Democratic Party got injured on the head and has been under hospital care, hit by a heavy object in a stumping rally on Saturday by the party president Kim Yong-sam in Kwangju, stronghold of Kim's rival candidate Kim Tae-chung.

The opposition lawmakers elected from the national constituency shows such symptoms as hearing difficulty and paralysis of facial nerves, not to speak of a big bump on the left part of his head.

Kim Yong-cho, physician at Cheil Hospital in Seoul, said that a X-ray test did not show any evidence of brain fracture, but a computer tomography scanning will be conducted in two to three days to find out whether cerebral hemorrhage took place or not.

**Kim Yong-sam Criticized for Rally Statements**  
*SK170217 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English*  
17 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] Reunification Democratic Party presidential candidate Kim Yong-sam touched off a heated controversy with his remarks at a mass stumping rally in Changwon, Kyongsangnam-do, Sunday, which were criticized as arousing regional antagonism.

In reference to the violence committed by some militant protesters who foiled his rally in Kwangju Saturday, Kim told the citizens of his hometown province, "When Mr. Kim Tae-chung comes here for his rally, I hope that those who support him will give a warm welcome. But if you don't like him, don't come to the rally and don't obstruct his rally. You make the Kwangju people ashamed of themselves."

Kim recalled that stones, steel pipes and woodsticks were hurled at him when he rode to the podium to speak to the Kwangju citizens.

Many people including several cameramen and party members were injured during the violence, said Kim.

The RDP presidential nominee told his followers chanting anti-Kim Tae-chung slogans, "Great citizens of Masan City and Kyongsangnam-do province. Let's treat Mr. Kim Tae-chung in a clean manner when he comes here later.

"Let's show that we, the citizens of Kyongsangnam-do province, are great," Kim said in a pitched voice, receiving frenzied applause from the citizens.

"By so doing, you can help me win in the presidential election," said Kim.

Kim's remarks at the rally indicated his belief that the supporters of his rival Kim Tae-chung were responsible for the violence in Kwangju on Saturday.

As the scene of his speech was broadcast in television news hour, numerous calls were made to TV stations and newspaper office, criticizing the RDP head.

Kim had earlier said that he regarded the incident in Kwangju as a work of the ruling party, government authorities and impure elements.

In a press conference at the Crystal Hotel Sunday morning, Kim said, "I determine the incidents as a systematic and premeditated act of the impure forces, the ruling party and government."

Asked if he was referring to the newly-born Party for Peace and Democracy as "impure forces," he said, "The impure forces are just impure forces."

Then he demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Kim Chong-yol and other Cabinet members for "having lost their capability to fairly manage the election."

Apparently affected by the violence against Kim Yong-sam in the provincial capital of the rival province Saturday, as many as 400,000 citizens of Kyongsangnam-do province came out to the rally site to greet him.

Kim Yong-sam said, "We are at crossroads between the military rule and the civilized politics."

He then assured the citizens of his landslide victory in the December election.

"But we should take strict precaution against illegal election campaigns and election frauds," said Kim.

**Police Confiscate Chong Sung-hwa Manuscript**  
SK170247 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English  
17 Nov 87 p 3

[Text] (YONHAP)—Police confiscated the manuscript of a book of memoirs by retired Army general Chong Sung-hwa, which was about to be printed, police sources yesterday.

Detectives visited the Hanyang Printing House in Wonhyoro in southwestern Seoul Saturday afternoon and seized the manuscript to look into whether it contains groundless rumors, the sources said.

The manuscript reportedly contains Chong's recollections of the "Dec. 12, 1979 incident" in which he was arrested during an investigation into the assassination of the then President Pak Chong-hui.

Chong, who was the martial law commander at the time of his arrest, recently joined the opposition Reunification Democratic Party as a standing adviser to RDP president Kim Yong-sam.

A police officer said Chong's manuscript could be returned to him if it is found to have no "baseless rumors."



**Burma**

**Chinese Vice Minister, Delegation Pay Visit**

**Sign Cooperation Agreement**

*BK161416 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 16 Nov 87*

[Text] U Nyunt Maung, deputy minister of planning and finance, and Mr Lu Xuejian, the visiting Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, signed a bilateral economic and technical cooperation agreement at the Ministry of Planning and Finance this morning.

Under that agreement, the PRC Government will extend an interest-free loan of 80 million yuan, the equivalent of about 142.4 million kyat, to the government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to be used as additional funds for the Rangoon-Syriam rail and road bridge project.

The agreement-signing ceremony was also attended by U Kyaw Myint, deputy minister of planning and finance; U Saw Hlaing, deputy minister of planning and finance; U Kyin Hlaing, deputy minister of construction; Dr Tun Hla Pru, deputy minister of health; Mr Cheng Ruisheng, PRC ambassador to Burma; officials of the PRC Embassy; and responsible departmental officials.

**Depart Rangoon**

*BK161411 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese  
1330 GMT 16 Nov 87*

[Text] The visiting Chinese delegation headed by Mr Lu Xuejian, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left Rangoon by air this evening. Mr Lu Xuejian and his delegation were seen off at Rangoon airport by U Kyin Hlaing, deputy minister of construction, and responsible officials; and Mr Cheng Ruisheng, PRC ambassador to Burma, and staff members of the PRC Embassy.

At 0800 today, Mr Lu Xuejian and his delegation visited the Shwedago Pagoda and attended a ceremony to mark the beginning of the construction of a cultural theater. Mr Lu Xuejian, in the company of U Kyin Hlaing, deputy minister of construction; U K Than Maung, deputy minister of culture; Mr Cheng Ruisheng, PRC ambassador; and E Soe Nyunt, director general of the Fine Arts Department, inspected the building sites.

Later, Mr Lu Xuejian and members of his delegation attended the economic and technical cooperation agreement signing ceremony at the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

On 14 November, Mr Lu Xuejian and his delegation visited the Sittang paper mill and also attended a banquet given in their honor by Thura U Tun Tin, minister of planning and finance.

**Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

**Malaysia**

**Mahathir on Government's Economic Policy**

*BK161353 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1  
in Malay 1200 GMT 16 Nov 87*

[Report on address by Prime Minister Mahathir ibn Mohamad at a ministerial level briefing for government officials and business representatives on the recovery of trade and the agenda for 1988 and beyond; in Kuala Lumpur on 16 November]

[Text] The prime minister said that the new economic policy guarantees economic growth—even though it is considered slow—while simultaneously guaranteeing political stability. He added that in a fluctuating situation there cannot be any growth without this policy, and the policy must be carried out even though there are obstacles.

The recent development [referring to the arrest of over 90 people under the Internal Security Act] indicated that any stable situation can be hampered. As a result, all efforts must be carried out to achieve a well-balanced, all-around development among the races.

[Mahathir recording in English, in progress] ...to help recovery. A whole lot of people are ready to point at government's policies as a cause of the country's economic decline. But, then, there are people who have been pointing at the government all the time as the cause of everything that is bad. Even when times are good, these people will blame the government for the economy not being better. They may be economists, these people, but essentially, they are politicians and it is political ends that they serve.

The government may be right, but certainly it can be wrong. But the government cannot be accused of deliberately doing harm to the country's economy. Even the constraints imposed by the new economic policy are meant for the general economic well-being of everyone. Of what use is a liberal policy on commerce and industry if the country is plagued by envy and jealousy between races, which can constantly destabilize the country? If there is going to be economic recovery in this country, the first thing—the most essential thing in fact—is for the business community to accept with sincerity the government's intention to work for the economic prosperity of the country. With that acceptance, government-private sector cooperation will become a reality. [end recording]

## Singapore

**Paper on Lee Kuan Yew View of Philippine Bases**  
*BK130043 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
13 Nov 87 p 4

[NATION Editorial: "Lee Adds New Dimension to US Bases in Philippines"]

[Text] Some ASEAN leader had to speak out about the American bases in the Philippines before the summit next month and it is not surprising that it was Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. He has taken a much broader view of the bases than just regional security and has said that, due to the presence of the bases have been giving security and stability to the region, they were important to economic growth also. [sentence as published]

Lee's contention is quite correct. The role which the United States played in the Asian rim of the Pacific—committing troops immediately after World War II in the Korean war—certainly played a major role in the rise of Japan as one of the economic giants of the world. Many other countries profited by this security provided by the US. Some, like South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong made sharp industrial progress while ASEAN members also enjoyed the benefits of a peaceful atmosphere to a lesser extent. The Vietnam war and subsequent events did not contribute to the rapid growth of ASEAN members.

Like other leaders of ASEAN, Lee is also worried deeply about the internal affairs of the Philippines but he is vocal enough to express his views openly. He has pointed out that the bases may also be in jeopardy because of the advances being made by communist insurgents in the Philippines. He has clearly pointed out the dangers of Soviet penetration into the South Pacific region aided by their military complexes in Danang and Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam. Lee was speaking at a conference on "Asia and the Pacific" convened by the *International Herald Tribune*.

Philippine Foreign Minister Raul Manglapus has been touring some ASEAN capitals trying to encourage an ASEAN consensus on the presence of the two American bases—Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base—in the Philippines. We have strongly advocated that in the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting, which will precede the summit, frank opinions should be expressed so that the Philippines could evaluate the stand taken by fellow members.

The Philippines will have to renegotiate the bases treaty with Washington in 1991 and that gives sufficient time to determine how much stability the country will have achieved by then under Philippine President Corazon Aquino. During the 18 months of her presidency, Mrs Aquino had to fight off anti-government elements of the

right, left and the leftover—Marcos supporters. She has been successful and now that an economic upturn is showing, she should be holding the reins of power more confidently.

As Lee was voicing his concern about the US bases, American Ambassador to Indonesia Paul Wolfowitz said in the same conference that the communist insurgency in the Philippines is the biggest threat to the security of Southeast Asia—obviously he meant ASEAN. A communist takeover of the country, he said, would also be disastrous for the United States. He did not refer to the American bases in the Philippines, but was clearly hinting at them.

As for relocating the American bases, Lee says that the matter has been debated for a long time and that the US knows that there are no alternative sites within the ASEAN countries. However, Lee sees the possibility of subsidiary facilities to back up the major facilities if the bases have to be moved from the Philippines to the Marianas.

Apart from the need of the US bases, Lee attached two other conditions to the continued economic growth of ASEAN. One of them was the continuation of the Japan-American defence treaty and the other an end to the stock market tailspin. If there is a long period of recession, he said, ASEAN will suffer.

## Indonesia

**Daily on Diplomatic, Trade Ties With Fiji**  
*BK170141 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES*  
in English 11 Nov 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Relations and Trade With Fiji"]

[Text] Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, before his recent departure to attend the United Nations General Assembly in New York, stated to the press that the coup d'etat staged by Col Rabuka in Fiji and his declaration that Fiji has become a Republic was an internal affair of the country. It may be interpreted that it was only a change of government which does not need any new recognition. Previous relations and recognition stand valid.

As far as we know, previous to the coup, Indonesia had diplomatic relations with Fiji. Our ambassador in New Zealand was accredited also to Fiji. So if our government considers the happening in Fiji as an internal affair of Fiji, then our diplomatic relations with Fiji remain intact. According to our reading of the situation, Indonesia does not need to accord its new recognition to Fiji like the one done by the government of the PNG (Papua New Guinea).



Indonesia is ready to embark on economic, trade and technical relations with Fiji as understood from the same press statement made by Minister Mokhtar. As a matter of fact Fiji and Indonesia have been in frequent contact before and after the coup and proclamation of the Republic.

Chairman of BULOG (National Logistic Board) Bustanil Arifin, after meeting President Suharto, told the press on Saturday that the government of Indonesia was willing to provide rice to the Republic of Fiji if the latter requested aid from Indonesia.

According to Bustanil Arifin, an Indonesian trade delegation headed by Hasyim Sumitro Joyohadikusumo is in Fiji now and Mr Hasyim Sumitro may be appointed as an honorary consul in Fiji. When Bustanil Arifin was acting Trade Minister he suggested to the Fijian government of that time to appoint at least a Fijian honorary consul in Jakarta.

Our relations with the Republic of Fiji is in the framework of our policy to intensify and increase cooperation and relations with the South Pacific countries.

### Laos

#### **KPL Reports Thai Shelling of 3-5 November** *BK151019 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 15 Nov 87*

[Text] Vientiane, November 14 (KPL)—(?Rightist) reactionary troops in the Thai 3rd Army Region on November 3, 1987, from 8.00 to hours [as received] fired more than one hundred rounds of 105 mm, 106 mm and 155 mm artilleries to the height No 1428, about 8 kilometres south-west of Boten District, Lao Sayaboury Province. The firing caused damages to the area rich with timber forests, reported the local source.

On the following day November 4, at 11.00 hours, the 3rd Army Region's force which has been stationed in the Lao territory, moved further inside Laos. But the advance of the aggressors was punished and pushed back by the local armed force and self-defence units of Boten District.

On November 5, 1987, the local source further reported, Thai heavy artilleries fired more than one hundred rounds to height 1428 within Phou Kong Deun and Phou Vieng area, 10 kilometres inside Lao territory.

In an effort to distort the public attention and deceive the world public opinion, a Thai Government radio on November 6, reported in its mid-day newscast that 30 Lao troops attacked at Thai border military post in Amphoe Chattakan, Phitsanulok Province on November 3 and 4.

The Lao People's Democratic Republic has constantly adhered to a good neighbour policy in accordance with the Lao-Thai joint communique signed in 1979. Thus the truth has revealed that the Thai reactionaries' words and deeds are aimed at creating tension with its neighbour, Laos.

#### **Press Release on Upcoming Hungarian Visit** *BK161047 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 16 Nov 87*

[Text] Vientiane, Nov. 16 (KPL)—A delegation of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] is to visit the Lao PDR soon, said a press release published today by the leading daily *Pasason*.

The press release wrote:

"At the invitation of the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR, a high-level delegation of the National Assembly of the HPR led by its president, Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party CC, will soon pay an official friendship visit to the Lao PDR."

### BRIEFS

#### **Soviet Rice Aid**

Vientiane, Nov. 16 (KPL)—A protocol on rice aid to Laos was signed recently in Moscow by representatives of the Lao PDR and the USSR. According to the protocol, the Soviet Union is to provide 3 [metric] tons of rice as non-refundable aid for the Lao PDR this year. And it will also pay all transport costs. [Text] *[Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 16 Nov 87 BK]*

#### **Philippines**

#### **Ranking Honasan Aide Surrenders 17 November** *BK171134 Quezon City RPN 9 Television in English 1030 GMT 17 Nov 87*

[Text] A ranking coup leader in the August 28 mutiny gave up this afternoon to Major General Antonio Sotelo, commanding general of the Air Force, after hiding for 79 days. Sotelo remarked upon the officer's surrender that rebels, like any other citizen, value peace and shelter of their homes. Gabby Aurrillo reports:

[Begin recording] [Aurrillo] Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Navida was the first ranking rebel from the Air Force to give up. At 38, he was a PMA [Philippines Military Academy] classmate of Gringo Honasan in 1971. He was one of three officers who took control of Villamore Air Base on August 28. He was a former intelligence officer, then a historical officer until that day in August. After 79 days in hiding, he knew that theirs was a lost cause. Following a week of sending feelers, he surrendered at 2 o'clock this afternoon to the only man he says he trusts.

One minute after he was introduced to the press, Gen Sotelo had him escorted outside, no interviews the general said, until after the technical interrogation. But as Sotelo himself explained, no condition was set for the surrender; the fact is that he is under arrest and must face the consequences of his act. He will go through the normal court martial process and be penalized under the Articles of War. There was hardly any time to ask the rebel why he joined the mutiny. Sotelo said he can only reflect on the meaning of his surrender.

[Sotelo] This [words indistinct] they value. They value the warmth of their families. They value a peaceful life just like any one of us.

[Aurrillo] Two other Air Force officers, Lieutenants Stepo Legaspi and Francisco Balma and about a platoon of soldiers are still to be accounted for. But like Navida, Sotelo is confident they will show up before November 30, they say their names will be dropped from the AFP [Armed Forces of Philippines] roll if they do not. Concern for his children is what forced Navida to surrender, according to Sotelo. His wife is in America, and he is now both a father and mother to his kids, which is why Sotelo was asked if he can grant amnesty to Navida.

[Sotelo] I am forgiving and willing to forgive and forget as an individual. But there is, of course, the higher demand of the service.

[Aurrillo] But amnesty or not, Sotelo said Navida will receive his pay from this day forward which is another way of saying he can play golf with the general again just like they did one day before he became a wanted man. Gabby Aurrillo from Newswatch. [end recording]

**Honasan Considers Disrupting ASEAN Summit**  
*HK170725 Hong Kong AFP in English 0711 GMT  
17 Nov 87*

[Text] Manila, Nov 17 (AFP)—The leader of the bloody August coup attempt in the Philippines said in an interview published Tuesday that his forces can disrupt the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) summit here in December.

Army Colonel Gregorio Honasan confirmed for the first time that his forces were now "concentrating on targets in the left," lending credence to reports that his men were involved in armed attacks on leftist figures here.

"We are observing things like local elections and the ASEAN summit," he said in an interview with the *Financial Post* newspaper at an undisclosed location.

Asked if he would "rock the boat" during the December 14-15 summit and the January 18 elections, the 39-year-old colonel replied: "That's still open. We can rock the boat or not rock it."

President Corazon Aquino's government has prepared an elaborate security plan for the summit of the heads of government of ASEAN, which groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

On operations against the left, he said they were not claiming credit since it made no difference, and what was important was for them to disprove claims that they had affected the military's capacity to fight the communist rebels.

He said he had the support of the "silent majority" of Filipinos, rejecting a government claim that a private poll showed Mrs. Aquino enjoying more popularity after the coup attempt and Col. Honasan at the bottom of the list of figures with mass support.

Col. Honasan said Mrs. Aquino "cannot run a government by herself" and again proposed a "multi-sectoral advisory committee" to run the country.

He said he would "fade away" if she "really institutes tangible reforms."

**Aquino To Take 'Active Role' in Campaign**  
*HK171040 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 17 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Two political parties, PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Strength of the Nation] and Lakas ng Bansa [Lakas—Power of the Nation], were merged here this afternoon in the presence of President Cory Aquino and others including Senators Santanina Rasul, Neptali Gonzales, and Bert Romulo. Also present were Metro Manila's officers in charge [OIC] headed by Governor Jejomar Binay. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, in her speech President Aquino called for the coalition to come up with a single candidate in the coming elections.

[Begin Aquino recording in English] ....and the reason for my being here, as probably some of you are wondering, or else I am sure tomorrow there will be more speculation in the newspapers. Because originally, while it is true that I have said I wanted to keep out of this—as I said that it would really take so much time in deciding who the candidates will be—but due to what happened on August 28, I realized that it is important that I take an active role in the coming elections. [applause]

Perhaps because I am the perennial optimist I am still hoping that we will be able to come up with just one candidate, one administration candidate. It will of course be a lot simpler for me if there is only one, because then I would not have to decide which of those people who really helped me in the past will be my candidate. Many times in the past two candidates, prospective candidates, would approach me and they would

recite to me what they have done for me in the past. And really and truly it is very difficult for me to consider who has really done more for me at this point.

But I will of course, in my visits to the provinces, listen to the people themselves on who I perceive they would want to be their candidates. I am already told I think about [words indistinct] who I have already indicated my preference for. But I know I will still have to talk to some of the congressmen so that they will, hopefully, agree with my choices. Otherwise, I guess I will just have to continue without them.

That, I am still hoping that the senators, the congressmen and the OICs will come to an agreement because I think this is what the people are expecting of us. We have so many problems and it will not look very good if we will spend so much time arguing, or perhaps even fighting, among ourselves on who the choices would be. I think that what the people expect of us is that we make the choices, they will think, and as I said, if possible, come out with only one candidate. [sentence as heard]

Perhaps, I am asking too much but I always like to aim for the highest goal and to me, unity is it. So, I am appealing to all of you. Perhaps, we can temporarily forget personal differences and just think of what is good, and for the good and glory of our country. And I am sure that if we all band together, we will be again successful in the coming elections as we were last May.

I am pledging my support, and as I said, in places where I cannot go, my daughter Kris will take my place. So we have already agreed to go to some of the provinces, and as soon as the candidates are known and decided upon, then perhaps we will be starting on the campaign. But, probably, it will again just be during the weekends when I will campaign, because as you all know, there is so much work to be done here in Manila. [end recording]

At the same occasion, the president also said talks are going on with Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and the Liberal Party on deciding who will be the common candidates in the coming local elections. At the same coalition meeting it was reported that the president will have the prerogative in picking the candidates she will campaign for in various parts of the country.

✓ **Ramos Claims NPA Getting Aid from Europe**  
HK171145 Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov 17 (AFP)—Communist insurgents in the Philippines are getting substantial aid from European "solidarity" groups in their bid to topple the Aquino government, Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos said Tuesday.

He said the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) raises funds to support its 23,300-strong New People's Army (NPA) by extorting money from local businessmen and "through its solidarity work, particularly in Europe."

The Armed Forces chief did not identify the groups allegedly supplying aid to the insurgents.

Gen. Ramos, speaking at the state-run University of the Philippines, also confirmed a defense department statement of last year that the insurgents were engaged in a six-year plan to infiltrate the government.

Their aim is to have a communist or a communist-backed president elected in 1992, the end of President Corazon Aquino's term, he said.

He said that last year, the CPP-NPA raised some 2.5 million dollars from external sources, but did not specify if any came from foreign governments.

"This year we believe this has increased considerably to an estimate of about eight million dollars," Gen. Ramos added.

The CPP-NPA is largely known to be an indigenous movement, getting its weapons mostly from ambushes and raids on the U.S.-armed Philippine military.

But this year the military said the NPA could be obtaining munitions from European gunrunners, mainly through the Utrecht, Netherlands, offices of the rebel coalition National Democratic Front (NDF).

The NDF international representative, Luis Jalandoni, has denied the charge.

Mrs. Aquino's chief security adviser Emanuel Soriano claimed last week that a shipment of Chinese arms bound for an unnamed Philippine group was blocked by authorities in Beijing. The Manila press said the arms were intended for the rebels.

Gen. Ramos said that in the past two years, the 18-year-old insurgency has also managed to obtain an average of 150 million pesos (7.20 million dollars) locally every year through its "progressive tax collection."

The targets are usually "agro-industrial firms, mining companies, fisheries and plantations, but even ordinary citizens, the little people, have not been spared," he added.

Repeating an earlier report by former Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Gen. Ramos said the rebels were supplementing their armed struggle with a "six-year plan beginning in 1986" to infiltrate "key positions in government".



He said the insurgents were now in an advanced stage of the first two-year phase. The second phase is the "infiltration of sensitive positions" in government, and the final stage is the putting up of an "NDF candidate for the presidential elections in 1992."

He said most of the infiltrated positions at this point were at the village level. He did not elaborate.

#### **Probe Urged Into Rebel Use of Soviet Arms**

HK170153 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company  
in English 2300 GMT 16 Nov 87

[Text] There is a strong suspicion that the communist NPA have been receiving arms shipments from foreign countries. This was one of the major issues discussed by Senate Committee Chairman Ernesto Maceda in his dialogue with provincial commanders of Region I in Camp Dangwa, Benguet. Constabulary officers reported the obvious abundance of bullets for AK-47 rifles taken from their encounters with NPA rebels in the provinces of Pangasinan and Ilocos. Maceda said the investigation on this matter must take place within the week. Region I Commander Jesus dela Cruz said the AK-47 rifle is a Soviet weapon and is not included in the inventory of military weapons and arms.

#### **MNLF-Reformist Pledges Support to Aquino**

HK170657 Hong Kong AFP in English 0633 GMT  
17 Nov 87

[Text] Manila, Nov 17 (AFP)—The leader of a Moslem rebel faction fighting for autonomy in the southern Philippines has pledged support to President Corazon Aquino at a secret meeting here Saturday, press reports said Tuesday.

Dimas Pundato, leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) Reformist Group, met Mrs. Aquino at the presidential palace, the reports said.

Palace spokesman Danilo Gozo confirmed the meeting but said he could not give details.

Mr. Pundato, whose faction broke away from the mainstream MNLF in 1978, assured the president that his group "stands behind the government and abides by the constitution," the *Manila Chronicle* reported.

Negotiations between the government and the MNLF for a peaceful settlement of the Moslem insurgency in the south collapsed in June after the rebels refused to accept the new constitution as a framework for the talks.

But both sides have respected an indefinite ceasefire in Mindanao and four other southern islands, which the country's estimated four million Moslems consider their rightful homeland. Mrs. Aquino and MNLF chief Nur Misuari forged the truce in September.

Palace officials described Saturday's meeting as "a good starting point for the resumption of peace talks," the *Philippine Daily Inquirer* said.

Mr. Pundato also pledged "to work with the government in setting up appropriate autonomy" for the Moslems, the *Chronicle* said without elaborating.

Manuel Lim, head of a government panel holding consultations in the south on the autonomy issue, disclosed that the government was silently lobbying with the 46-member Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) to prevent the MNLF from gaining full membership in the body, the *Chronicle* said.

He reportedly said the MNLF's claim that it had good chances of recognition "is not an empty boast," adding that the government was undertaking information campaigns and lobbying through diplomatic channels to neutralize the MNLF bid.

Mr. Lim said the government was trying to convince the OIC that "granting full membership status to the MNLF is not necessary because the government is taking steps to attain autonomy in Mindanao."

#### **Civilian Patrols To Protect U.S. Personnel**

HK170219 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
0200 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] A group of businessmen in Olongapo City have bought two-way radio communications apparatus worth P500,000 for the protection of American servicemen and their dependents. This was disclosed by Olongapo City Mayor Ildefonso Ariola.

The radio communication handsets will be used by civilian volunteers who will carry out patrols around the city to protect American personnel against possible attacks by the communist rebels.

According to Ariola, Subic naval base Rear Admiral Theodore Lewin, U.S. Navy Commander in the Philippines, recently received a telephone threat from the NPA guerrillas. The call warned that many more Americans will be killed because of their donation of 10 helicopters to the Philippine Armed Forces.

#### **Senator Discusses U.S. Assurance of Support**

HK170509 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog  
0400 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] The U.S. Congress will continue to support President Aquino and help the Philippines revive its economy and resolve the insurgency problem. This was reported by Senator Santanina Rasul upon her return 2 days ago from Washington, where she met with her counterparts from the U.S. Senate. Both sides discussed issues related to national defense and security, education and culture, and women and family relations.

Here is Glo Custodio with more details:

[Begin recording] Rasul said that members of the U.S. Congress vowed to continue working for increased assistance to the Philippines. The senator added that the Philippines receives foreign grants from the United States and Japan amounting to millions of dollars, but the money is not being used by the country because our officials are too cautious about touching the aid grant.

Meanwhile, Rasul also expressed belief that the country will be able to resolve the Sabah issue as soon as possible.

Glo Custodio, Bureau of Broadcast Services News. [end recording]

### **Probes Into Helicopter, Plane Crashes Begin**

*HK170223 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Nov 87*

[Text] The Philippine Air Force began its investigation of the helicopter crash Sunday night in Malamaui, Basilan, which killed Southcom [Southern Command] Deputy Commander Brigadier General Arturo Asuncion and seven other military men. Initial investigations showed that the helicopter nose-dived from a height of 500 feet 3 minutes after takeoff from the Basilan High School grounds in Isabela.

The helicopter is one of 10 recently donated to the Philippines by the United States. Southcom spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Anthony Elias said the helicopter is now a total wreck.

Acting Speaker Antonio Cuenco last night [16 November] directed the Committee on Transportation and Communications to investigate the plane crash which killed Catanduanes Congressman Moises Tapia and six others last November 15.

## **Thailand**

### **Senior Soviet Military Official To Visit**

*BK170055 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Nov 87 p 3*

[Text] Soviet Commander-in-Chief of Land Force, Gen Yevgeniy F. Ivanouskiy, is scheduled to visit Thailand next month to strengthen the bilateral relations, a diplomatic source said.

It will be the first time for a Soviet senior military official to visit Thailand.

Meanwhile, Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut will leave for Moscow tomorrow. He said the discussion in Moscow will be an open agenda.

Senior army officers, including Assistant Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Suchinda Khrapayun and Deputy Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Ngamphon Nutsathit, will accompany Chavalit during the trip.

The source said that the Soviet Union is planning to send a military band to join in the celebrations for the 60th anniversary of HM the King during Gen Ivanovskiy's visit here.

He is scheduled to arrive in Bangkok on Dec 1 as guest of the Thai army. It is not certain how long he will remain in Thailand.

The Thai-Soviet relations have improved lately following the May visit of Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to Moscow. Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon is expected to visit the Soviet Union next March.

### **Vietnamese Shell Eastern Border Village**

*BK170047 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Nov 87 p 3*

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Vietnamese troops in the Kampuchean town of Poipet fired 13 mortar rounds across the border into Ban Khlong Luk yesterday.

No one was injured in the shelling which started at 8.30 a.m. and continued until 2.30 p.m. in 30-minute bursts and which appeared to be aimed at a bridge over Khlong Luk, which marks the border.

### **Southern Communist Party Chief Defects**

*BK170045 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Nov 87 p 3*

[Text] Phatthalung—A leading member of the Communist Party of Thailand surrendered himself to provincial authorities here yesterday morning.

According to a police report, Phrom Kongthongsi or "Comrade Chiam" surrendered to Governor sub-Lt Anukun Suphachaiyakit around 10.10 a.m.

Police said Phrom was known to hold the position of secretary-general of an operational zone covering the four southern provinces of Phatthalung, Satun, Songkhla and Trang.

Phrom, 45, was quoted as telling the governor that he decided to defect because he was tired of fighting and because he was convinced by Prime Minister's Order 66/23 that it would be better for him to leave the jungle to run a political campaign in town.

Another reason was his poor health, Phrom reportedly said.

Phrom also offered to try to persuade some 50 insurgents under his command to give themselves up.

Phrom and his family fled into the jungle to join the CPT in 1965. His wife and children surrendered a few years ago.

Phrom was handed over to Lt-Col Suwan Chinda, head of Karunthep Centre, for "spiritual rehabilitation" before a reunion with his family.

#### **Justice Official on Software Protection**

BK120213 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
12 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The extension of copyright protection to computer software will benefit the United States at Thailand's expense, a panel discussion was told yesterday.

Justice Ministry official Charun Phakdithanakul, who was involved in the drafting of the three copyright bills pending in Parliament, said he personally opposed the amendments from the start.

But since the Government wished to protect US intellectual property rights, Mr Charun told the gathering at Chulalongkon University, he tried to ensure Thailand benefited most from the amendment.

Mr Charun said the Government's notion that the software issue be decided by the courts on a case-by-case basis would not help protect the national interest.

Citing an interpretation of the Copyright Law B.E. 2517 by the Office of the Juridical Council, which ruled that software was covered under the law, Mr Charun said courts would have problems settling copyright disputes.

"We must not give in on the computer software issue," said Mr Charun. Software had not been recognised as a literary work subject to protection, except in the US, he said, and if it was to be protected, a special law should be enacted.

Law faculty lecturer Surakiat Sathianthai said the US favoured the Government's bill because they would gain most from it.

While the issue was topical, not a single government agency had studied the matter sufficiently to weigh up the pros and cons of the amendment, said Mr Surakiat.

"Nobody knows exactly how much we will gain or lose," he said. "We don't know how much money we have in our pocket, but we have agreed to remit the money in exchange for something from the US," he said.

The lecturer suggested the law should be amended in a way that Thailand's interests be affected least.

Rear Admiral Kumut Kamonnawin of the Prachakon Thai Party also voiced support for the exclusion of software from copyright protection.

#### **Editorial Looks at ASEAN Summit Security**

BK170053 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
17 Nov 87 p 3

[Editorial: "There is more to ASEAN Summit Than Just Security"]

[Text] Manila has been comparatively free of violence recently and the only major incident in the country was the killing of three Americans near the Clark Air Base situated well to the north of Manila. Under the circumstances we do not believe that ASEAN leaders and their delegations will be in any jeopardy when the summit meeting is held in mid-December. As is only natural, the Philippine military and police are fretting about the arrangements while other ASEAN capitals are not overly worried about security problems.

We are wondering, however, whether the security forces in Manila are being overcautious. Apart from ring after ring of security forces, Manila is providing helicopters and fast speedboats for the ASEAN leaders to get away in case of an emergency. The problem with providing too tight a security is that it will cause an atmosphere of tension which is not what is wanted when the leaders of six friendly countries meet to discuss important problems.

It must not be forgotten that in 20 years of its history, ASEAN is holding only its third summit and there is much to be discussed since both the region and the world have changed very much since the last one in Kuala Lumpur in 1977. The success of the summit will be assessed not on how tight the security was but on what was talked about and what agreements were reached. Security must be treated as a necessary evil and must not be relaxed but it must not be allowed to cast a pall over the summit meeting.

No voice has been raised in any of the ASEAN capitals against the holding of the summit in Manila. On the contrary, most of the leaders think that by holding the summit in Manila they will be strengthening the hand of President Corazon Aquino. One lone voice that has been raised against a leader going to Manila comes from Jakarta where the leaders of a minor political party, Jailani Naro, has said that President Suharto must not go to Manila.

Suharto is of course the most security-conscious of all ASEAN leaders, but he has said that he is attending the summit. However, it has been reported that he will be taking his own bullet-proof car and his personal helicopter will accompany him. Col Edgar Aglipay of the Philippines, who is in charge of the security arrangements for ASEAN leaders, when questioned about it said that it would be better for security.



In Bangkok, Deputy Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has reportedly suggested that the Royal Thai Navy should send a troop-landing vessel to Manila Bay just in case our prime minister and his delegation require emergency evacuation. This, we think, we should take with a big pinch of salt.

**Paper Discusses Chawalit's 'Strategies'**  
*BK141028 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai*  
13 Nov 87 p 6

[Suthi Suthathan article: "General Chawalit Yongchaiyut's Strategies That Should Not Be Overlooked"]

[Text] The *Bangkok Post* reported on 2 November that the head of the delegation of Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund had said that the Japanese Government was ready to extend assistance to Army Commander General Chawalit's policy of developing Thailand into a newly agro-industrialized country. He noted that Gen Chawalit was concerned about Thailand's development as a newly industrialized country because it will have to rely considerably on the import of raw materials.

The same paper reported on 4 November about Gen Chawalit's thinking, which differs from the stand of ASEAN and Thailand, to the effect that the conflict in Cambodia is a civil war between the various Cambodian factions. Gen Chawalit said the Cambodian problem is the result of fighting between two communist groups in Cambodia (the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin regime). He continued: "We must follow it to see what is right or wrong. If we evaluate this problem correctly we will be able to come up with proper solutions."

The *Bangkok Post* on 5 November reported the views, in support as well as in opposition, of MP's from various political parties toward Gen Chawalit's proposal to amend the Constitution and implement a one-man-one-vote electoral system, lower the age of eligible voters to 18, and to separate legislative and executive powers.

If we consider all three of the above reports together we will see clearly that they represent strategies of Gen Chawalit or the Army for the solution of the country's major problems.

The country's current major problems are:

1. Internal security;
2. External security, particularly that coming from the neighboring countries;
3. Finding the correct direction for national economic development.

On internal security, the strategy is a matter of amending laws which are undemocratic and constitutes a strategic offensive aimed at defeating the communists in accordance with Order No 66/23. Essentially, it amounts to promoting increased liberty for the people.

Regarding external security, the solution lies in finding a way out of the conflict in Cambodia which has now continued for over 8 years. The conflict has placed a refugee burden on Thailand and threatened to draw Thailand in.

By suggesting that the Cambodian problem is a civil war, the superpowers which have become involved have been given an honorable way out, thus giving the Cambodian factions the opportunity to consult each other and settle their conflict honorably.

Moreover, Thailand is given a chance to withdraw itself honorably from the protection of a superpower which has been competing for influence with another superpower. Thailand will be able to save the funds and manpower demanded by the Cambodian conflict, and the people along the border will be able to live peacefully.

The national economic development problem concerns the future of our next generation. The question is: Should Thailand develop into a newly industrialized country which will force it to rely on foreign raw materials, into a newly agro-industrialized country which will promote production of raw materials for self reliance, or into a country which combines the qualities of both the above in a proportion that suits the conditions of the world and Thailand itself?

We now see clearly that the Army's efforts to carry out the green revolution in the rural areas of the country amount to a war against drought—which has dominated the life of some 10 million rural people—to maintain the country's economic self-reliance and create conditions for its development as an agro-industrialized nation.

The strategies mentioned above are interesting and the Army and its commander deserve praise for their efforts at putting them into effect and for the democratic way in which they proposed them, allowing both negative and positive reaction from the people.

**Press on Army's Quest for One Man-One Vote**

**NATION Editorial**

*BK120237 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
12 Nov 87 p 4

[Editorial: "Army's Views on Electoral System Not Totally Flawed"]

[Text] The recent call by the army for constitutional amendments and changes in the electoral system has roused strong opposition from MPs. The army sees a need to reform the electoral system in order to eliminate

all "germs of trouble" (meaning bad MPs) to minimize political alienation of the people, which it says could turn the people back to the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand. MPs, however, argue that the army is, in fact, trying to weaken political parties with a new electoral system

The army's proposed reform includes the following changes: Lowering the voter eligibility age from 20 to 18; a minimum of six months of residency as part of the qualifications for running in a constituency; approval of the provincial office of a party for the candidacy of members of the party in each province; and the most controversial, introduction of the single-MP-constituency system.

The single-MP-constituency system is based on the principle of one man, one vote: Each voter would vote for only one candidate. In the present system, most voters vote for three candidates. However, voters in the eight smallest provinces vote for only one candidate, and voters in seven other provinces vote for two candidates. The discrepancy, the army contends, negates the principle of one man, one vote.

Upholding the principle of one man, one vote and expanding the electoral base by lowering to 18 the minimum age of voters are strong arguments for the proposed reform. But we question the army's claim that the people really want to reform the electoral system this way.

Although the single-MP-constituency system tends to benefit large parties with better name recognition, it also enables candidates with outstanding personality recognition to get elected, especially when there is no clear-cut election issue. These personalities will also likely dominate the provincial office of their parties and thus monopolize their candidacy.

As for lowering the voter eligibility age to 18, this will enfranchise about two million teenagers. But it is unrealistic to expect that the participation of these teenagers will improve the political system in any meaningful way. These teenagers, like teenagers everywhere, are not interested in politics. They are also highly mobile (going to schools or to work away from their home towns) and would not vote anyway.

Although the proposed reform is far from flawless, it is at least a positive addition to the discussion of how to improve the political system. Moreover, this is, perhaps the first time that the army has tried to bring about a political change without staging a coup.

In order to keep the discussion on a constructive course, the army must learn to live with people who disagree with it. It must view the storm of criticism from the House as a natural response to what MPs view as an

encroachment on their territory. The army will definitely not sit still if MPs start talking about how to reform the army in accordance with the wish of the people. Will it?

#### Weekly on Electoral Reform

BK110115 Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN  
in Thai 25 Oct 87 p 2

[Editorial: "Soldiers and Democracy"]

[Text] The Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] has announced that its strategy in fighting communism in 1988 will stress the expansion of individual freedom and the development of democracy to make the people's sovereignty truly belong to the people. This, according to ISOC, will be achieved through the amendment of several constitutional and election laws. The idea has drawn widespread comment, both positive and negative, from various sectors.

The issues most talked about are the one man-one vote system, the compulsory voting requirement, and the creation of a committee or body to supervise free and clean elections, to prevent vote-buying, the wielding of influence, bribery, or other types of election fraud. In short, ISOC thinks that the basic obstacle in the political struggle to defeat communism is that most of our representatives do not truly represent the people's interests. They are not freely elected by the people.

We agree that the majority of our MP's are not truly the people's representatives, and this factor is an obstacle to our democracy. When MP's are elected to the parliament not because they are loved and trusted by the people, but because they are backed by power, and influence, or by vote buying, they cannot protect the interests of the people.

As the majority of MP's are not truly the elected representatives of the people, the government formed by them cannot be said to be an elected government. In other words, it is not a democratic government, but a government imposed on the people.

In fact, the failure of our parliamentary system does not come entirely from the status of our representatives as mentioned, but also from the attitude of the government itself, or those wielding power. Many governments that we have had came to power through loopholes existing in our constitution, not through the mandate given them by the people. They climbed to power with the support of parliamentarians bribed with political rank, positions, or other privileges. Such a government cannot protect the interests of the people. It also needs the support of the military, and so offers budget allocations or whatever positions are required by the military. This is to prevent the military from toppling it. Such a government then claims that the absence of a coup d'etat is due to the popular support it has among the people.

Therefore, if we want to develop our democracy, we must look at the role of the military. They must not support a government which did not come to power through the sovereignty of the people.

**Official Comments on Election System Proposals**  
*BK130750 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai*  
0530 GMT 13 Nov 87

[Text] Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, secretary to the prime minister, commented to newsmen this morning about a campaign in some circles for amendment of the Constitution to a one man-one vote election system, saying it would be worthwhile if changing something would make it better. In any event, there are many other flaws in the Constitution that should be changed, not only the election system. Whether or not the amendment is successful depends on members of both the House and the Senate because any amendment of the Constitution requires joint consideration of members of the two bodies. Prasong said expression of opinions on this matter is within the framework of the democratic system, and if most people feel that the election system will be good, the system should be accepted.

**Vietnam**

**Vo Chi Cong at People's Councils Conference**  
*BK130815 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT*  
13 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 13—A national conference on the people's councils took place here on 10-12 November to review the organization and activities of the people's councils at all levels.

Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee [CC] and president of the State Council, presided over the conference.

Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council; Le Quang Dao, member of the CPV CC, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly; Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the CPV CC and vice president of the State Council; Nguyen Khanh, member of the CPV CC and vice chairman and secretary general of the Council of Ministers were present.

Addressing the conference, Vo Chi Cong said that, in order to increase the state's managerial efficiency, much attention must be paid to strengthening the managerial efficiency of administrations at all levels throughout the country.

He laid stress on the principled necessity of the implementation of democratization and openness in all activities of the people's councils at all levels.

He said: "What is important is that the people's committees must really respect the people's councils and strictly abide by the law of the organization of the people's councils and the people's committees."

"In their meetings", he said, "the people's councils must present pressing and important issues of their localities for discussion in an open and candid manner to reach conclusions by voting."

"In other activities", Vo Chi Cong went on, "the people's councils and their members must have established close relations with the Fatherland Front and other mass organizations and with working people, and they should be a bridge linking voters with the administration at all levels."

The president urged the people's councils to make public their meetings and other activities and arrange regular meetings, dialogue with, and receptions of voters to promptly settle their affairs.

**Editorial on Role of Councils**  
*BK161029 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 12 Nov 87

[NHAN DAN 13 November editorial: "Enhance the Role and Efficacy of People's Councils at Various Levels"]

[Text] The law on the organization of people's councils and people's committees has been scrupulously carried out by the various localities, thereby creating an initial impetus for enhancing the efficacy of elective organs. The activities of people's councils at all levels, especially the provincial level, have shown marked progress. Some localities have paid attention to improving the agenda of people's council sessions and meetings' procedures with the aim of accelerating the development of production and stabilizing life. Since the First Session of the Eighth National Assembly in June this year, many secretaries of local party committees have spent a lot of time attending people's council sessions and made realistic suggestions to enable councillors to realize fully the spirit of renovating the work conduct and operational procedures of elective organs.

However, from a general point of view these developments have been uneven. The operation of many people's councils still remains formalistic and ineffective. These shortcomings stem from many causes, the most important of which is that many party committee echelons and people's committees, especially at the district and village levels, have not correctly realized the role and function of people's council within the local state apparatus nor have they really enforced effective measures to promote the latter's activities. Many party committee echelons, considering leadership over the administration simply as leadership over the people's committee, have spent little time looking into issues relating to the operation of people's councils. The people's committees in



many localities have failed to discharge fully their responsibility as the executive organ of people's councils, neither have they truly respected people's councils and created the conditions for them to carry out their activities.

Due to the public's poor legal education combined with the formalistic operation of the people's councils themselves, people in many localities pay no attention to the work of elective organs, thereby making it impossible to strengthen the political relationship between the state and the people. This is the main reason for the failure of people's councils to carry out satisfactorily their function of supervising the activities of administrative bodies. Many people's councillors are not yet fully aware of their position, function, duties, and authority; and a small number of them show a decline in quality, bureaucratism, and alienation from the masses.

Developing the role and efficacy of people's councils at all levels is a pressing requirement for creating conditions for the people to carry out their function of state management and contribute to the successful implementation of the sixth party congress resolution. The first thing that must be done is to democratize the activities of people's councils and, at the same time, guarantee the party's close leadership over people's councils at all levels. Regarding this, two important points must be taken into consideration: Party committee echelons should not take over the tasks of the administration and elective organs; instead, they should regularly review their leadership over people's councils at the same level and formulate plans for increasing the staffing of cadres and enhancing the efficiency of sessions held by elective organs.

Council sessions should be held on schedule and organized satisfactorily. Realistic plans should be worked out to encourage representatives of mass organizations and the people to join in making preparations for council sessions so as to satisfactorily realize the motto "Let the People Know, Discuss, Work, and Inspect." It is necessary to develop democracy by truly and attentively monitoring the views of councillors to supplement and perfect draft documents and ensure that the resolutions adopted are consistent with life. The people's committee and the various sections of the people's councils should make regular reviews, promptly correct mistakes, provide assistance in overcoming difficulties and problems, and create conditions for the scrupulous and effective implementation of people's council resolutions.

The role and efficacy of elective organs also depend on the results achieved in consolidating the organization and stepping up the operation of the various sections of people's councils at various levels. These sections are charged with the important duty of ensuring the regular operation of elective organs, helping the councils study and decide on policies and measures, and supervising the

work performed by people's committees at the same level as well as other administrative sectors in carrying out party and state policies locally.

All localities should pay even greater attention to making people's councillors understand more clearly their duties and rights, and improving their knowledge, especially with regard to legal matters, state administration, socioeconomic management, and renovation of work style. This is an important condition for developing the role and operational efficacy of people's councils at all levels.

**VFF Leader's Article on Government Bonds**  
*BK151520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 11 Nov 87

[Article by Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Commission for Promoting the Purchase of Government Bonds: "Actively Respond to and Enthusiastically Participate in the Drive To Buy National Construction Government Bonds of the 1987-88 Series."; date not given]

[Text] This past October, the Central Commission for Promoting the Purchase of Government Bonds, in coordination with the Council of Ministers, convened leading officials of administrative bodies and VFF organizations at provincial and municipal levels and representatives of various sectors and mass organizations at the central level to review the results of the campaign to purchase national construction government bonds of the 1983-84 series and to discuss measures to kick off the campaign to purchase government bonds of the 1987-88 series.

The current drive to purchase government bonds bears a new significance and sets forth new requirements. As our compatriots all know, we are facing a very difficult economic situation which can be described as serious—recurrent natural calamities, slow development of production, declining money circulation, slow cash inflow, and low production output. While the sources of money and goods remain very limited, budget overspending has soared to meet very essential demands of national construction and defense. As a result, inflation has developed and become more and more acute because the state does not have enough goods to sell to the people to attract a large amount of the money still in circulation among the people. What follows suit is quick depreciation of money as proved by the situation in last year's first 8 months when prices soared and seriously affected the living conditions of the laboring people, especially workers and civil servants and members of the armed forces.

If this trend continues, we can in no way predict what consequences will arise in the economic, political, cultural, and social areas. In the meantime, the enemy is waging a multifaceted war of destruction. Therefore, we must strive to reduce and then end inflation, achieve the

four-reduction goal, and gradually stabilize the economic situation. To help slow down inflation, we must, first of all, vigorously increase production, especially production by state-operated economic units. Yet, it takes time to step up production. Therefore, in addition to our basic measure, which is vigorous development of production, we must take urgent financial measures in the form of popularly generated loans as savings deposits; purchase of government bonds, state lottery, and life insurance; and so forth. At the same, we must take measures against a very large number of tax dodgers.

The directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat says: Motivating our compatriots to purchase government bonds constitutes one of the pressing financial measures aimed at contributing to slowing down inflation and attracting a large amount of the money still in circulation among the people of various strata to gradually achieve a balance between money and goods and contribute to slowing down and then ending inflation.

The current campaign to purchase government bonds is being carried out with determination to resolutely overcome the great difficulties facing our socioeconomic situation. We are campaigning for the drive to purchase government bonds with strong determination and very active and urgent efforts.

What difficulties may we encounter while conducting this campaign and how can we overcome them? Of course, many difficulties lie ahead now that we have launched the campaign to buy government bonds under such economic circumstances. First of all, given the present living conditions of our compatriots, few people can believe the drive to promote the purchase of government bonds will achieve good results. Nevertheless, we believe that the campaign can be successful because, as proved by the results scored by the 1983-84 campaign, there is no doubt about the patriotism of our people, who, despite their difficult living conditions, enthusiastically responded to the drive to purchase national construction government bonds. This can be seen in the large number of government bond certificates issued to compatriots with difficult living conditions.

To be more specific, let's take a look at that campaign. At the very outset of the campaign, an overseas Vietnamese, Mr Bui Van Quang, purchased a government bond worth as much as 500,000 dong. Mr Cao Xuan Le, of Thuan Hai Province, bought another one for 400,000 dong. As far as this current drive is concerned, while discussions on ways to campaign were still under way, Mr Vu Duy Dien, residing at No 20, Bui Thi Xuan Street, in Ho Chi Minh City, upon learning about the campaign, called the city VFF committee and registered to buy a government bond worth 50,000 dong.

Moreover, a number of new policies have been set forth in the framework of the current drive to promote the purchase of government bonds. For example, to conform

to the difficult economic situation now facing our compatriots, the government bond term has been changed from 10 to 5 years at an annual interest rate of 2%. Some 50% of the bonds will be set aside for the localities to build public utility projects. Measures have been worked out to ensure that at the end of the bond term, our compatriots will be repaid in full according to the value of the money at the time they bought the government bonds. The value of their money will be guaranteed in kind, including cement and paddy. Moreover, a policy has been set forth to commend individuals, organizations, or localities that render meritorious services in this area.

We also have the following favorable conditions:

First, we are more experienced this time than last time when as many as 12 of the 40 provinces and cities fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan norms.

Second, there is still a large amount of money among all strata of the people. The amount of money we have already had in hand accounts for as little as 5% of the amount of money still in circulation and, despite their difficult living conditions, our compatriots have enthusiastically responded to various forms of state loans and borrowing. Better still, our compatriots' savings have stood at as much as 30 billion dong and are expected to increase.

Third, there are other decisive factors resulting from the fact that all party committee echelons are giving closer guidance this time. Right from the very outset of the drive, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued a directive instructing all echelons and sectors to create conditions for close coordination between the VFF and the administrative bodies and between the VFF committees and mass organizations subordinate to the front in the drive to promote the purchase of government bonds of the 1987-88 series.

Now that our country is facing many difficulties, especially in the financial and monetary areas, on behalf of the VFF Central Committee and the Central Commission on Promoting the Purchase of Government Bonds, I earnestly call on all strata of our compatriots inside and outside the country to uphold the same patriotic tradition of the Dien Hong conference in the past by actively responding to and enthusiastically participating in the drive to promote the purchase of national construction government bonds of the 1987-88 series so it can score good results, thus contributing to alleviating the difficulties and creating conditions for stabilizing and developing the national economy.

**Editorial Exhorts Government Bonds Purchase**  
*BK131035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 9 Nov 87

[NHAN DAN 10 November editorial: "Strive for Highest Results in the Campaign To Purchase Government Bonds of the 1987-88 Series"]



[Text] Our party and state have just decided to issue National Construction Government Bonds of the 1987-88 series nationwide beginning 15 November. The campaign to purchase government bonds of this series is of great political and economic significance. Striving to implement the resolution of the sixth party congress, our party, state, and people have made many efforts in the socioeconomic field. However, our country is still confronted with numerous acute difficulties—recurrent natural calamities; slow development of production; grain shortage; serious imbalances of supplies, fuel, commodities, and foreign currency; continued worsening of distribution and circulation; and instability of the laboring people's life. This situation requires that now in 1987 and the years that follow, we strive to gradually reduce the budget deficit, restore the equilibrium between money and goods, and then put an end to inflation. The most fundamental and positive measure is to intensively step up production and practice thrift. Nevertheless, issuing national construction government bonds also constitutes one of the pressing financial measures aimed at attracting the large amount of idle cash among the people of various strata to increase budget revenue and the cash reserve; gradually achieve a balance between money and goods and fight inflation; meet the need to support the three major economic programs; and more immediately, contribute to accelerating the pace of construction at major state projects.

Realities of the fight against enemy aggressors and of the building of the socialist fatherland in past decades show that every time the country is in trouble, we can, by relying on the people and developing the patriotic traditions of all strata of people, overcome difficulties and advance toward success. Three years ago, the campaign to purchase government bonds of the 1983-84 series, which lasted for 12 months, drew the participation of more than 15 million people of all walks of life, ethnic origins, and religious beliefs, including overseas Vietnamese with many of them making large purchases with cash amounting to as much as 100,000 to 500,000 dong each in the old currency. Many families made large purchases with rice paddy ranging from 5 quintals to 4 metric tons each. Some 12 provinces completed the campaign ahead of schedule and exceeded the set purchase targets. These vivid manifestations of patriotism and love for socialism testify to the extremely precious tradition of our people toward the revolutionary cause. And that campaign also provided us with some good experience in guiding and organizing efforts to motivate the people to purchase government bonds. Localities that were given close guidance by the party committee echelons scored high results while those that lacked guidance from party committee echelons, depended entirely on the promotion committee, and failed to effect smooth coordination among the various sectors showed a poor performance.

The current campaign to purchase national construction government bonds of the 1987-88 series requires even firmer and closer leadership and guidance from party

committees and administrative bodies at all echelons as well as good coordination of activities between the VFF, the various sectors, and mass organizations and committees to promote the purchase of government bonds at all levels to make every citizen clearly realize the difficulties facing the country and uphold their responsibility for pooling their resources and doing all they can to bring the economy out of its difficulties at an early date.

Promotional work should be carried out deeply and broadly with attention focused on people of material means to answer their questions, feelings, and aspirations, and arouse existing potentials; and on this basis, call forth their enthusiasm, self-awareness, and voluntariness in purchasing government bonds for national construction. It is necessary to avoid the use of coercive methods and orders; to give high praises for correct and good practices and examples of good people and good deeds; and at the same time, expose the distorting allegations and acts of sabotage by bad elements.

The laboring people, cadres, workers, state employees, and members of the armed forces are, in general, still faced with difficulties in life, but many people and families have a high level of income. In addition, some families also have fairly large sources of income from the outside. Therefore, it is necessary to encourage everyone and every family to enthusiastically buy government bonds as their resources permit, avoiding the practice of making equal purchases.

To guarantee the interests of buyers of government bonds, our party and state have adopted specific and clear-cut systems and policies. The guideline for the issuance of government bonds is that when the state borrows from the people, it must repay the debt in full—both the principal and interest; and if prices in the market fluctuate, the capital in money spent by the people to purchase government bonds will be guaranteed in kind.

Only 5 days remain before all localities throughout our country will begin receive money or paddy from the people who purchase national construction government bonds of the 1987-88 series. The financial, banking, and grain sectors should rapidly coordinate their plans to satisfactorily organize adequate and prompt issuance of government bond certificates in various denominations; do away with inconvenient procedures in their contact with the people; carefully organize the management, accounting, record-keeping, and maintenance of government bond certificates; and promptly turn the money and paddy collected over to the state budget. Strict punishment is recommended against negative acts that cause damage, losses, or wastage to the people's money and property.

Enthusiastically purchasing national construction government bonds is meant to realistically contribute, together with our entire party and people, to striving for the achievement of the four-reduction goal in the spirit



of the center's resolutions. Let every echelon, every sector, and every unit do its best to make this campaign to promote the purchase of government bonds score the highest results and surpass the planned targets.

**Get-Together Marks United Front Anniversary**  
*BK151315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
1100 GMT 14 Nov 87

[Text] On the occasion of the 57th founding anniversary of the Vietnam National United Front, the VFF Central Committee held a friendly get-together with representatives of veteran front members in Hanoi this morning.

Attending the get-together were Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee; and Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium.

Addressing the get-together, Chairman Huynh Tan Phat highlighted the great contributions of the Vietnam National United Front organization, now the VFF organization, to the struggle for the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland over the past 57 years. He also pointed out the need to renovate the operational and organizational systems of the front in the present stage.

In their comments, several veteran front members recalled the front's activities and work in the thirties. They also reached identity of views on the need to renovate and improve the front's activities and work in order to make it possible for the front organization to contribute positively to the cause of our national defense and construction.

**Nguyen Thanh Binh Attends Hanoi Conference**  
*BK130111 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 87*  
pp 1, 4

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Hanoi municipal party committee held a conference yesterday, 3 November, to study and discuss plans for launching a campaign to purify the party, enhance the militancy of the party organization and state machinery, and improve all social relations.

Realizing the situation of the capital party organization and people, the municipal party committee affirmed the significance of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on this campaign which is aimed at opposing negativism within the party and in society, improving the quality and capability of party cadres and members, enhancing the militant strength of party organizations and the state machinery, and promoting healthy social relations in the municipality.

The conference pointed out the progress achieved in the process of building the municipal party organization and affirmed the strong aspects that should be developed. It also pointed out various manifestations of negativism

such as the absence of innovative thinking, the lack of dynamism, the evidence of sluggishness, and the idea of dependence on others. A number of cadres and party members have allowed their fighting will to diminish and have adopted a wait-and-see attitude when it comes to displaying a sense of responsibility, organization, and discipline. They have also complained of difficulties, demonstrated concern only for their own interests, and taken advantage of their positions, powers, and responsibilities to seek personal gains and engage in numerous forms of corruption and embezzlement. Some of them have advocated bureaucratism, exhibited opportunism and dishonesty in an attempt to promote their personal interests, alienated themselves from the realities of the masses, and failed to respect the people's rights.

At a number of establishments, leading cadres showed their attitude of disunity, while some heads of offices resorted to oppression against the people. Most importantly, some degenerate party cadres and members seriously violated party discipline and state law, thereby lessening the people's confidence in the party. These persons have not been expelled from party and state organizations and have not been dealt with by law. Regarding organization of the party and state machinery, cumbersomeness and duplication are still prevalent, especially at the municipal level. The functions and duties of many organizations and agencies have not been clearly defined, causing their quality and effectiveness to be low. Activities of various mass organizations have not been restructured and carried out in accordance with the administrative regulations.

These prevailing shortcomings require the Hanoi municipal party committee to develop existing favorable conditions, concentrate efforts on building a firm, strong, and pure party organization to lead and accelerate other organizations to improve their strength and social relations. We must satisfactorily carry out this campaign to ensure the triumphant implementation of the Sixth CPV Congress' resolution and the party Central Committee's resolution on building the capital in this new stage.

The Hanoi municipal party committee set forth the targets of struggle for the campaign, which involve building up the contingent of party cadres and members, making party organizations at the grass-roots level firm and strong, perfecting all organs in the municipality, consolidating all mass organizations, shaping a culture-oriented and decent life-style for the people in the capital, improving all social relations, and realizing social justice. From now to the beginning of 1988, the municipal party committee will concentrate its guidance on satisfactorily studying and disseminating the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution to all party cadres and members and the people; quickly, strictly, and justly dealing with all serious cases of violations; streamlining the organizational structure of management machinery along with correctly assigning key cadres; evaluating the quality of party members and

party organizations at the grass-roots level; and satisfactorily launching a drive for self-criticism and criticism aimed at making a year-end review of all planned tasks. Various sectors and echelons must raise issues that must be addressed immediately to improve all social relations, such as urging the people to lead an honest, economic, and modest life while protecting public property and overcoming social vices such as gambling, drinking liquor, and belief in superstition. They must strive to oppose those who disturb social order and security, while encouraging the people to adopt a civilized life-style and a new cultural family outlook.

At the conference, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee stressed the necessity to uniformly carry out the campaign to purify and enhance the militant strength of party organizations and state machinery and to promote healthy social relations. First of all, we must concentrate efforts on building pure, firm, and strong basic party organizations because this task is a key factor determining the success of this campaign. All echelons from the municipal to grass-roots levels must closely provide guidance in evaluating party cadres and members in a rational manner, and strive to eliminate all degenerate elements, while protecting and developing good party cadres and members as well as honest people. Various sectors, organizations, and grass-roots units must rely on the party cadres and members and the people to triumphantly carry out this campaign.

**Report on Population, Work Force Prognosis**  
*BK161605 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT*  
16 Nov 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 16—Employment and birth control are the two foremost socio-economic tasks of Vietnam in the coming years.

The population growth rate in 1984 was 1.23 percent compared to 1.87 percent in the world.

By the year 2000, Vietnam's population is estimated to be at around 80 million, including nearly 46 million in the workforce. The population of urban areas will account for 20 percent of the total compared to 41 percent on a world scale. The population explosion in the 60's has led to a quick increase of the workforce: 3.2 percent in 1960-75, 3.37 percent in 1975-80 and 3.38 percent in 1980-85. The prognostics are 3.5 percent in 1986-90, 2.59 percent in 1990-2000 and 2 percent in 2000-2010. About 17-18 million are living on farming which, however, takes up only two thirds of their time. Their idle time is equivalent to the working 55 million people in urban areas. The unemployment figure nationwide varies from 500,000 to 600,000. In the years to come, to make fuller use of the existing manpower and produce jobs for the unemployed, efforts must be deployed along these directions: —Development of the multi-sectorial economy. This includes the broadening

of various forms of economic integration and cooperation, more rational distribution of the workforce among different regions and economic sectors, and between Vietnam and the other socialist countries.

—Higher utilisation of the machine capacity.

—Development of agriculture, light industry and handicrafts, and service industries.

—Promoting international labour cooperation in different forms such as production on commission, production of export goods, joint ventures with socialist and non-socialist countries, sending manpower to work abroad.

—Redistribution of the workforce and population within each province and building of new economic zones.

—Amending the existing policies regarding labour and issuing new policies to involve more people in social production, particularly in manual jobs. Publicizing vacant jobs and people in need of employment is also a necessary work.

**Newspaper Views Delivery of Export Goods**  
*BK130147 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
2300 GMT 8 Nov 87

[9 November NHAN DAN editorial: "Organize Well the Delivery of Goods for Export"]

[Text] In export work, delivery is the final link that concludes the production process. Organizing this link well involves ensuring delivery of goods on schedule in accordance with quantitative and qualitative specifications as specified in contracts signed with foreign countries.

Of late, through the emulation movement for productive labor to mark the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the task of organizing the delivery of goods for export has scored some initial improvements. As of the end of October, many export goods of high value such as peanuts, coffee, pepper, tin, cinnamon, and essential oil had been delivered in full to customers, especially the Soviet Union, in accordance with the 1987 plan. At the Haiphong foreign trade depot delivery corporation in particular, the average quantity of goods delivered by each workshift in October was 25 metric tons, a 50 percent increase over preceding months' average. Export delivery points at Saigon, Danang, and Qui Nhon ports also increased their output by 30-40 percent. These initial improvements are encouraging. But we must try harder as there still remains a relatively large quantity of goods to be delivered under the planned target for the period between now and the end of 1987.

The most visible and long-standing shortcoming displayed in handling delivery is that there has been a quantity of goods that needs be reprocessed piled up in the warehouses of various ports. In certain cases, the percentage of backlogged fine art handicraft items needing to be reprocessed amounted to some 30 percent, that of rattan and bamboo-woven articles, over 50 percent; that of processed agricultural and food products, some 20 percent; that of medicinal goods, some 70 percent, and so forth. This situation has led to an increase in expenses for packaging and transportation, thus squandering equipment and raw materials, foiling the plan for the delivery of goods to foreign countries, and creating backlogs at various major ports. The manufacturing of a certain amount of export goods requires untold efforts which may become useless if there is any damage or losses resulting from unsatisfactory delivery activities of the units in charge. The main reason for this situation is that there is inadequate attention given to the handling of delivery and receiving during the process of production, inspection, and transportation coupled with unsatisfactory cooperation between manufacturing units and foreign trade transportation units.

The production of export goods in our country depends chiefly on the seasonal production schedule. Export goods can be obtained through efforts to gather them from many localities and economic components. Every year, the fourth quarter is the period that has the largest amount of goods delivered, usually three or four times larger than preceding quarters. Meanwhile, the system of bridges and roads, means of transportation and unloading, and storage and maintenance facilities are still weak and inadequate. Therefore, the delivery of goods from production units to first-stop ports, through which goods are handed over to foreign customers, must be handled carefully, rationally, and scientifically.

The initial experience of a number of sectors, localities, and units credited with delivering goods for export on schedule and in accordance with quantitative and qualitative standards and with having minimum quantity of goods sent back for reprocessing shows that first, we must increase quality control right from the grass-roots level and regularly supervise the implementation of technical programs and specifications during the entire process of packaging, transporting, and ensuring delivery activities. Negligence in the control of certain links will lead to a situation in which products, though rated good by production units, are rejected and sent back by customers for reprocessing, thus costing more energy and money. Second, efforts must be made to expand direct delivery of those goods transported by boats and barges and to create more unloading sites and cranes if more containers are to be used, trying to minimize the number of times needed for transshipment during the transportation of goods from production units to foreign freighters. Third, it is necessary to regularly teach the idea of practicing thrift and guarding against waste and to adopt an appropriate material incentive system for those workers and cadres directly engaged in activities at various delivery points. This is because the delivery of goods for export usually depends on the number of freighters coming, on the weather, sunny or rainy, and on tide, high or low. That is why, in certain cases, workers and cadres have had to work nonstop for nights and days to ensure that there are three workshifts handling the delivery of goods and that many chutes are opened simultaneously for loading goods onto the same freighter.

Appropriate material incentives for workers will help create conditions for them to renew their productive labor efforts and to work with high output.



### Australia

**'Historic' Iron Ore Agreement Signed With PRC**  
*BK161330 Melbourne Overseas Service in English*  
1203 GMT 16 Nov 87

[From the "International Report" program]

[Excerpt] A massive Australian and Chinese iron ore joint project was finalized today with a formal signing of an agreement to begin mining. The project at Mt (Chana) in Western Australia's (Pilburra) region is the largest overseas joint venture ever undertaken by China. Australian prime minister, Mr Hawke, and Western Australia's premier, Mr Burke, were in Perth for the signing of a historic agreement by officials from the Chinese Government and mining company, (Consig Riotinto) of Australia. Stuart Heather reports that the Australian and Chinese partners said that the project was only the beginning of more joint Sino-Australian enterprises.

[Begin recording] [Heather] There are a number of superlatives about the Mt (Chana) project that were lost on the politicians and business leaders present at the signing ceremony. Mr Hawke, who managed to take much of the limelight when the project was first announced in the run-up to last year's federal election, said (Chana) is China's largest overseas investment and the first overseas mining project in which it has a direct

equity interest. Mr Hawke mentioned again the personal contact between himself and Zhao Ziyang, the former Chinese premier and now general secretary, over the 1984 Iron and Steel Cooperation Agreement. It was the beginning, according to Mr Hawke, of a new relationship.

[Hawke] Ladies and gentlemen, I believe that Australia and China are on the verge of a new era of cooperation. We each stand on the edge of the fastest growing region in the world, and each of us can play a vital role in the growth in the future. Australia offers materials and offers expertise to assist China in its impressive development and in its very farsighted efforts to link its economy with this region and the world beyond.

[Heather] In the Chinese response, State Councillor Gu Mu said iron and steel is one of the key industries in China's four modernizations drive, and it offers opportunities for Australian participation.

[Gu Mu in Mandarin fading into English translation] All this points to the great potential and broad vista for the development of China's iron and steel industry and will undoubtedly provide even more favorable conditions for Sino-Australian cooperation in this field. It can be said that the formal signing of the above agreement marks a new phase of Sino-Australian cooperation in the iron and steel industry. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## NOTES

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